

Amin and Africa's troubles

Those two East African neighbors, Kenya and Uganda, normally remain on reasonably good terms with each other, but unfortunately the relationship has been sliding downhill in recent months. Now even the possibility of an armed clash cannot be ruled out. The verbal feud that has erupted dates back to Uganda President Idi Amin's territorial claims against Kenya and his frequently threatening posture.

The latest dispute centers on Amin's warning that Uganda's electricity supplies to Kenya will be interrupted — and "desperate action" taken — if President Jomo Kenyatta's country continues to hold up his fuel oil deliveries. Kenya is landlocked Uganda's only outlet to the sea and oil supplies. But Nairobi asserts, in reply, that Uganda hasn't paid its petrol bill. And so it goes, back and forth.

The most disturbing element is that those two nations ought to remain friendly, if only because their needs and economies are complementary. But Amin has roared and threatened so often, especially after the Entebbe airport affair, that Kenya is justified in its concern about what the unpredictable dictator of Kampala might do next. He is heavily armed with Soviet weapons, and even after the destruction of a number of his MIG jet fighters by the Israelis (some of which reportedly have been replaced by Libya), Uganda's military machine is considerably larger than Kenya's.

This helps explain Washington's willingness to sell Kenya a dozen F-5 jet fighter planes with which to modernize Kenya's small, aging air force. It also underlies the routine but nonetheless pointed visits by American patrol planes and fleet units to Kenya in recent weeks.

Just to complicate the picture, Uganda is not Kenya's only worry, for another neighbor, Somalia, also is well supplied with Soviet military hardware and advisers, and those two nations have a history of border disturbances. Uganda, on the other hand, cannot entirely overlook Tanzania, on the other side of Lake Victoria, which harbors Amin's predecessor, former Uganda president Milton Obote, and has often exchanged words and a few shots with Amin's troops.

As if not satisfied with being on the outs with his near neighbors, the Uganda President is conducting a campaign of vituperation with the British as well. In part, this harks back to the unexplained disappearance of one of the hijack victims during her stay in Uganda.

East Africa thus is a more restive than usual, thanks largely to one man who has managed to make a shambles of his own country's once-thriving economy and now finds African and world opinion running strongly against him.

Japan's widening Lockheed probe

Former Prime Minister Tanaka's name is the most important so far to appear on the lengthening list of arrests in connection with the Lockheed bribery scandal in Japan. The political implications of this are great, for Mr. Tanaka not only is a government leader who resigned under fire less than two years ago but he also was a key figure in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party as head of one of its major factions. This explains the concern of the present Japanese Prime Minister, Takeo Miki, who termed the Tanaka arrest "the greatest trial faced by the Liberal Democratic Party" since its formation more than two decades ago. Mr. Miki's own ability to survive in the top office could be involved.

Tanaka's arrest is part of the Japanese attempt to uncover large-scale payoffs and exchange law violations that have shocked Japan's Government and people. The former premier is charged with having received \$1.7 million from an official of a Japanese company acting as sales agent for the California-based Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

But broader questions about corporate ethics and behavior in overseas transactions also are involved. They reach beyond Japan and, in the case of Lockheed, back to the United States as well.

Nadia's triumph

It is only natural that new heroes and heroines arise at the Olympics to take the place of the old. This year all is the goal of sports competition — to win the Olympic medal for ever-new heights of endurance, speed, strength, and grace.

Hence the world thrills to the emergence of Nadia Comaneci as the new marvel of gymnastics. The Romanian "schoolgirl's" whirling and twirling elicited gleeful gasps of incredulity from live and television audiences. Not often does one witness a consummate performance five times.

Now Nadia will enter the world of public adoration. Both the Romanian authorities and Western sports promoters will build her up as the winsome successor to that other delightful personality, the Soviet Union's Olga Korbut.

Already a fall four of the U.S. is in the offing. The new attention to be showered on Nadia is certainly her due. But we wonder if there cannot be too much show business, too much exploitation of such young and impressionable athletes who are still in the process of growing up.

How much pleasure Olga Korbut has given audiences and how much she has done to foster the sport of gymnastics! Yet it would seem that all that time and energy and emotion invested in those many exhibition performances — and the constant public acclaim — have taken their toll. One would have expected Olga to have done well in her second Olympic Games. But she was visibly under enormous emotional pressure, both personal and national, and the burden proved too much.

At the moment Nadia accepts her triumph with childlike naturalness. "I felt very good about the gold medal," she commented matter-of-factly. "It was nice." It is to be hoped that her proud country will not exploit her talent — and that Western promoters and audiences, as they watch her career unfold, will remember that skill and not personality ought to be the primary focus of athletic competition.

"Well . . . it's possible they're just candles . . ."



Cambodia: more silent purges

Some of history's most tragic cases of mass murder have taken place behind closed frontiers and in official secrecy. One remembers the extermination camps in Nazi Germany, Soviet purges, Chinese extermination of the landlord class, and similar instances of man's inhumanity to man.

Now persistent but unconfirmed stories about Cambodia tell of massive atrocities there, since the Communist forces took over in April, 1975. These are reports from refugees, and they are not officially confirmable since on-the-scene coverage of Cambodia is not permitted. But Christian Muller, an experienced journalist writing in the Swiss Review of World Affairs, says a careful evaluation of refugee statements leads to the conclusion that "the fanatically radical restructuring of Cambodian society seems even more gruesome now than it did in the initial reports which leaked out last spring."

He adds that there is a systematic attempt to liquidate "almost the entire officers' corps of the former Republican army and a large part of the Lon Nol regime, officials and their wives." The technique, execution by courts-martial, is continuing, he asserts.

The prospect of an international conference on humor and laughter fills us with nameless dread. When the sponsor is announced as the Welsh Branch of the British Psychological Society things look a little brighter. After all, we have Shakespeare's authority that "the devil understands Welsh." And it is no marvel he is so humorous.

But, alas, the conference in Cardiff was in English. Thus almost everyone will be able to understand it, which means long faces all around. For there's nothing that kills a joke like a clear explanation of it. As any Welshman can tell you.

Laugh, will you? (please!)

Seriously, folks, we're not against you in analyzing the causes of laughter and the efforts to explore wit and the comic. As technology ramrods scientific progress, it's pleasant to think that the Cardiff conference might turn out to be as far ahead of its time as Bergson when he suggested that one might for laughter be seeing a human being being like a machine. They might even shed light on the latter-day resurgence of paganism and ethnic humor in the United States.

Enough! All we meant to say was that we wish this Welshman and this Englishman (this Trippman, say) and they were on the way to this humor conference in Cardiff when

Black-white talks

White leader would defy Namibian ban

By Jack Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Windhoek, Namibia
The most prominent member of the white Afrikaner community here has acknowledged in an interview that Namibia's black nationalist movement SWAPO must somehow be involved in a future government for the territory to have a sound base.

SWAPO, the South-West African People's Organization, is excluded from the constitutional talks now in progress here and is waging guerrilla war against South African troops on Namibia's border with Angola.

(Namibia is administered by South Africa in violation of UN resolutions, and the UN has set a deadline of Aug. 31 for South African withdrawal from the territory.)

"I agree with you, we must talk to SWAPO," Dirk Mudge told me in an interview Aug. 3. Mr. Mudge, who had led the white delegation to the constitutional talks, indicated that talks with SWAPO could come toward the end of this year.

He said he knew what was going on in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, where the SWAPO organization is reported to be involved in a leadership crisis. But he did not elaborate.

The issue of whether to talk to SWAPO remains a prickly one. Within the last two months a prominent member of South Africa's ruling Nationalist Party, Gerhard Totemeyer, was expelled from the party for saying that the whites would have to talk to SWAPO to prevent war in southern Africa. Mr. Totemeyer is a lecturer at Stellenbosch University.

Mr. Mudge said that at independence, the Nationalist Party in South Africa. Although political life would be cut, he said, economic ties never could be.

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Britain may outlaw hiring of mercenaries

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

With an eye on troubled Southern Africa, an official commission here has recommended a report recommending the recruitment of mercenaries in Britain be made a criminal offense.

The Rhodesian armed forces are said to be conducting a discreet but vigorous recruiting campaign in the British Isles.

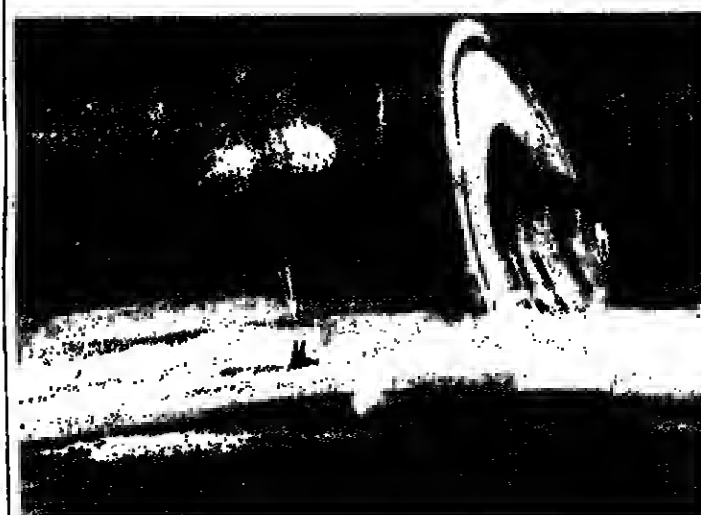
Private recruiters like John Banks and Les Aspin, who received considerable publicity early this year for sending mercenaries to Angola, have been continuing their activities. The Daily Express reports Mr. Aspin has sent a squad of 20 Britons to fight alongside Christians in Lebanon. Mr. Banks has told the Daily Telegraph he still receives applications from would-be mercenaries at a rate of 20 or 30 a day.

A ban on recruiting British mercenaries for Rhodesia or any other sensitive area in southern Africa would certainly help British relations with the black nations of Africa.

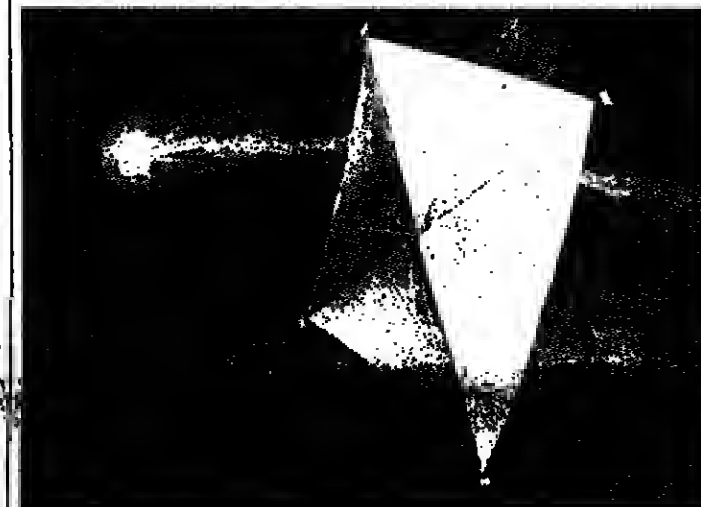
The commission investigating the recruitment of mercenaries has had to take account of this political consideration. At the same time

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After Mars, where?



Jet Propulsion Laboratory artist conceptions
On space agency drawing boards: a Titan landing . . .



a 1986 Solar Sail rendezvous with Halley's Comet . . .



a landing on Ganymede, a Jupiter moon



and a moon colony (Story: Page 13)

Why Russians make poor empire builders

By Joseph C. March

A shiny new Soviet aircraft carrier of 40,000-ton displacement, the Kiev, now is playing games with NATO warships in the Eastern Atlantic. Smaller Soviet warships are familiar sights around the shores of the Indian Ocean, Australia, New Zealand, and American defense ministers have been meeting in Canberra to consider Soviet expansionist possibilities in the South Pacific and Indian Oceans. In Washington, there continue to be warnings of expanding Soviet sea power.

On the surface, it would seem in mean that the Soviet Union is an imperial power of rising influence in the world. Yet it is a reportable fact that Western diplomatic and military experts are less concerned about the possibility of Soviet expansionism right now than they have been for a very long time.

In this respect, U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger belongs to an older generation which took continuing Soviet expansion as a basic if regrettable fact about today's and tomorrow's world. He has been quoted as saying that his historic role is to adjust American thinking and acting to the reality of a Soviet empire which may long dominate world affairs.

Whether Dr. Kissinger is truly that pessimistic about world events is unclear. The record is mixed. But the new crop of experts who will be advising American foreign policy makers in the post-Kissinger era are leaning toward an entirely different line of thinking. They accept as a starting point the deep desire of Moscow's military planners to build military power second to none. No doubt the Soviet admirals dream of one day dominating the sea lanes of the world. But to aim at domination is one thing and to achieve it is quite another.

The real question is whether the Soviet Union has the makings of an empire-building power. True, it can produce good quality weapons in regular quantity. It is somehow more productive and efficient at making weapons than at making civilian goods. Yet building an empire also requires surplus wealth, willingness to spend that wealth in far-off parts of the world, and a temperament for the world roving life.

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At last a more solid hope for peace in Lebanon

By Geoffrey Goddard
Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The successful evacuation of at least some wounded from the Tel al-Zaatar Palestinian camp in Beirut — after earlier attempts had failed — edges forward the scenario for some kind of settlement in Lebanon after 16 months of civil war.

The settlement would be along the lines intended by Syrian President Assad when he first sent Syrian troops into Lebanon in April. It involves:

- Acceptance by the Palestinians of a subsidiary role in Lebanon. The Palestinians would have to accept the writ of a reconstituted Lebanese Government under President-Elect Elias Sarkis, waiting in the wings to take over when incumbent President Franjiah's term expires next month.

- Restoration of Christian-Muslim cooperation in that government.
- Disarming of all unofficial groups and organizations in Lebanon and the building up of a Lebanese security force to keep order.

The main obstacles in the path of this plan are:

1. Last-itch resistance by Palestinians to loss of the upper hand they had had in Lebanon until the Syrian intervention.
2. Reluctance of the most hard-line Lebanese Christians to stop fighting, now that things are going their way, until they are satisfied they have spilt blood and for all the state-within-a-state role which the Palestinians have had in Lebanon in recent years.

These reservations from opposite ends of the spectrum are at the root of the breakdown of the most recent negotiated cease-fire and of the failure of earlier attempts by the International Red Cross to get the wounded out of the besieged and beleaguered camp at Tel al-Zaatar. But whatever the reservations, the fact is that the Syrian military intervention has resulted in the isolation and defeat of the Palestinians in Lebanon and their latent Muslim allies. Simultaneously it has rescued the Lebanese Christians from the isolation and defeat which once threatened them.

This paves for Syrian President Assad three immediate challenges:

1. To ensure that the continuing Syrian role in Lebanon is kept sensitive and subtle enough to prevent President-Elect Sarkis being vulnerable to the charge that he is a Syrian puppet.
2. To restrain the more zealous Lebanese Christians — particularly the followers of former President Chamoun — whose exultant mood could wreck any Christian-Muslim compromise.

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Russia's foremost collector of Soviet modern art

For Western art connoisseurs one of the most exciting places in Moscow is a 15th-floor flat. There George Kostakis has built his own magnificent collection of modern Russian masterpieces — all frowned on by Soviet authorities.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS

Film angers orthodox Muslims

By Takaah Oka

Islam and Christianity, two monolithic religions which have alternately fought and coexisted with each other for centuries, will have another uneasy encounter here Thursday when a \$17 million film about the Prophet Mohammed, founder of Islam, has its world premiere.

The film already has so angered some orthodox Muslims its title has had to be changed from "Mohammed, Messenger of God" to "The Message."

Some Britons, living through a deepening economic crisis, and irritated by the Hollywood promotion tactics surrounding the film, mutter about "Arabs taking over our country."

Yet the film represents in large measure a labor of love for its producer, Syrian-born Mustafa Akkad, now a United States citizen.

"I wanted to show non-Muslims how our religion came about. I wanted to show them aspects of our religion that most of them know very little about," Mr. Akkad said at a recent pre-premiere screening party.

Anthony Quinn and Irene Pappas costar in the film, which was photographed by Jack Hillyard, with music by Maurice Jarre and screenplay by H.A.L. Craig. Mr. Akkad himself, who graduated from the Uni-

versity of California at Los Angeles and the University of Southern California, directed the film.

Mr. Akkad spent many months obtaining the approval of Islamic authorities at El Azhar University in Cairo for the test of the film. Nowhere in it is Mohammed himself depicted, for Islam does not permit the human representation of its prophet. Mohammed is felt throughout the film as a presence, sometimes directly addressed by one or more of his followers.

Even with El Azhar's seal of approval, Mr. Akkad was forced to move a costly set from Marrakech in Morocco to the Libyan desert, 3,000 miles away, when religious fanatics in Morocco objected to the film.

For Christians who tend to think of Islam as historically a warlike religion, the film may come as something of a revelation. The emphasis throughout is on the similarity and continuity of three religions — Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. All three have one God. All three are people of "the book" — the Old Testament for the Jews, the Bible for the Christians, the Koran for the Muslims.

And although there are scenes of violence, of torture, and of battle, it is Islam's gentler side that is generally highlighted — forbearance, patience, love, the equality of black and white, man and woman, in the sight of God.

Critics, while applauding Mr. Akkad's intentions, may find the film too long (three hours) and lacking in the dramatic intensity that would give it sweep and power.

Mr. Quinn plays Hanzza, a grizzled Bedouin hunter of Mohammed, who cannot understand his nephew but who accepts his faith and lends his army. Miss Pappas plays Hitt, wife of the idol-worshipping leader of the merchants of Mecca and an implacable opponent of Hanzza.

The conflict between the two is episodic and does not lead to a satisfying climax. Although the film is not a documentary, viewers may have the feeling Mr. Akkad, bound by the restrictions implicit in receiving El Azhar's seal of approval, as well as by his own reverence for his religion, did not come sufficiently to grips with the human drama of the prophet's life.

Yet the need for a greater measure of understanding between Christians and Muslims at a more popular level than a intellectual ecumenical symposium is evident. If Christian images of Islam are conditioned by memories of recurrent wars from Charlemagne through the Crusades to the Ottomans, there is much about the story of Christianity that can be learned from the film.

In this sense, Mr. Akkad's epic is a laudable effort, one that could well be preceded by further projects bringing specific aspects of Islam in more intimate human terms.

Our prime minister can leap higher than yours

By Gerald Priestland
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

I've been watching the Olympics on television with growing disbelief. These can't be real people at all, or if they are, they're bred for the purpose. Bald-headed American lads swim faster than dolphins, underdressed Romanian schoolgirls score 100 out of 100 for gymnastics, enormous Russians pick up heavy weights and look as if they have to be taken home on tank-transporters.

TRANSATLANTIC VIEW

You might suppose there was a limit to the speed of which mankind can run a mile. It used to seem obvious that it couldn't be done in less than four minutes.



Doors Close, or Running Down an Up Escalator.

You may object these would be unfair on trained athletes because they are the sort of thing Real People do, all the time. Too much like real life. So what games do Real People really play?

They certainly don't play the kind of hockey I saw the Spaniards and Pakistanis playing, on plastic grass with the ball moving so fast you couldn't see it. Real People play something remotely like that on the beach, with pieces of driftwood and a rubber football that gets stolen at the end by a vicious black dog belonging to the other side.

After that, Real People Skip Ducks and Drakes off the sea if the storms are flat.

Year after year the records go lower and higher as the case may be. I at these games. This has nothing to do with me and my world, as these politicians who have decided it is all part of their world.

And ordered many of the sporting events. I don't agree. So why don't we dismantle the whole thing, originate it by computer simulation, and put together a Real People's Olympic Games that ordinary folk can play.

For ordinary folk don't do those extraordinary stunts that Olympic swimmers use. Ordinary people do the doggy paddle. But there is no gold medal for the doggy paddle at the Television Olympics. Nor is there one for the Jump-In Holding the Nose, or for the One Width with Baby on Shoulders, all things ordinary people do when they go to the swimming pool. Nor, in the track events, is there a class for Running After Bus with Umbrella and Briefcase, Boarding Underground Train as the

much as a smile. The Egg and Spoon race would change all that.

And it would be nice to think that nationalism would be left outside the gates of the Real People's Olympics wouldn't be for nothing, because nations are not people. Nations are the conceptions of government, of course. If governments chose to enter a son — the Prime Minister carrying his son in the Egg and Spoon, maybe, the Prime Minister huddling for his nation in a sack, the Attorney-General and the Lord Chancellor insisted together in the three-legged race they would have to be admitted.

Indeed, it would be a real contribution to peace and prosperity to take these games away from their normal business of dealing with Real People's lives. I doubt, though, they would feel able to tear themselves away. They would probably regard it as too tedious, and it is, in fact, the fear of loss of that I count upon to discourage national entry.

Real People's Olympics sound silly. Important Nations (no matter how ridiculous they really are) hate being made to look silly in public. This in itself is an excellent reason for mistrusting them: one should never let anybody who is afraid of looking silly, let Real People constantly look silly and are afraid of it. There is nothing that brings a family together, with everyone laughing and making each other, than for Mum and Dad to make a slip, act deaf for a moment, or for they are kids inside like everyone else.

But nations can't do that. Back at the Ministry of Sport, the Olympics are no longer matter, athletics are not for fun. We are in charge. Long live Real People!



Problem for Rome and Madrid: upstart Communists

By Geoffrey Geddell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The problem of how to deal with communism in Mediterranean countries strategically crucial to the Western alliance overshadows everything else for the moment in Italy and Spain.

In Italy, the Communist Party is deciding whether to allow the newly formed government of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti to survive its first vote of confidence in Parliament this week.

In Spain, it is the other side of the coin. The newly formed government of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez is deciding whether to allow the Communist Party to follow through on its decision (through its central committee meeting in exile in Rome) to stop operating underground and come out openly into the Spanish political arena.

Spanish King Juan Carlos, Premier Suarez, and others of the traditional Spanish political and military establishment are reluctant in varying degrees to legalize the Spanish Communist Party. This is because (among other things) they see in Italy a Communist Party that has been free to operate since the overthrow of Mussolini, but not about to take over the government, at least able to dictate in part

the terms on which a non-Communist government shall be allowed to survive.

Those who challenge this reluctance at the top to legalize the Communist Party in Spain counter that: (1) The Communists have achieved their present power in Italy only because the non-Communist parties (and above all Mr. Andreotti's Christian Democrats) have had 30 years to give Italy sound, progressive government — and have failed; (2) Portugal shows that the ending of a right-wing dictatorship does not mean a swing of the pendulum to a left-wing Communist dictatorship — provided the Communists are allowed to prove how weak they are in free elections.

Whether the Communists are as weak in today's Spain as they have proven in today's Portugal (where the Communist Party candidate got only 8 percent of the vote in the recent presidential election) remains to be seen. In any case, there is a marked difference — at least outwardly — between the Portuguese and Spanish Communist Parties. The Portuguese party, led by Alvaro Cunhal, has long been "Stalinist" and has a record of slavishly following the Moscow line. The Spanish Communists, on the other hand, have long record of making trouble for Moscow and for trying to win for themselves the image of an independent party willing to accept the rules of parliamentary democracy.

mocracy (as Italian party leader Enrico Berlinguer has done with some success for the Italian Communists).

After their central-committee meeting in Rome, Spanish party leaders Santiago Carrillo and Dolores Ibarruri — octogenarian heroine from Spanish Civil War days known as "La Pasionaria" — seemed full of confidence. In the wake of the partial amnesty for political prisoners announced by King Juan Carlos Friday, they both announced they had plans to end their exile and return openly to Spain, even though the Communist Party is still denied legal authority to operate. Mr. Carrillo told a news conference in Rome he had no doubt that authority would come eventually.

The party, he said, had decided to transform its hitherto clandestine cells into open branches, and to increase its membership to 300,000 (from what present figure was not stated). It was in favor of Spain's seeking entry into the European Common Market and against foreign bases in Spain — "but as realists we do not fight now for the removal of U.S. bases from Spain," as Mr. Carrillo put it.

Obviously the eventual role of Communists toward Western strategic interests in both Spain and Italy is of vital concern to security planners in Washington and other capitals of the NATO alliance. In Italy, Mr. Andreotti has put together a one-party minority government

whose members are all Christian Democrats, like himself. No Cabinet post has gone to any Communists — and to that extent, the administration in Washington will be relieved. But there is no hiding of the fact the Communists are more powerful than ever after their renewed gains in last June's parliamentary elections.

A Communist is now Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and Communists hold the chairmanships of seven parliamentary committees. Mr. Andreotti consulted with the Communists before forming his new Cabinet, and it is reported that he kept out of it, to please the Communists, former Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo and former Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor. For his Cabinet to survive, Mr. Andreotti needs at least the abstention of the Communists in this week's vote of confidence. The Communists are not promising this in advance, saying they want to hear Mr. Andreotti's policy statement to Parliament first — another reminder of their threatening power.

Mr. Andreotti has some new faces in his Cabinet — including the first woman ever to hold full ministerial office in Italy, Tina Anselmi, named Minister of Labor. To the Foreign Ministry goes Arnaldo Forlani, Minister of Defense in the outgoing Cabinet, whose job in the new Cabinet is taken by Vito Latanzio.

On patrol with the British Army in Ulster

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Lurgan, Northern Ireland
Clear country air and bright sunshine added to the cheerful atmosphere of Church Place in the middle of Lurgan, Northern Ireland. The policeman and policewoman checking cars at the security barrier across the town's main shopping street apologized about delaying my car for a brief search.

But even on such a lovely summer day, everyone accepts the need to guard against terrorism.

The only blemish on the scene of busy Saturday-noon shopping was a burned-out red brick building, the Grand Tavern, a squalid reminder of the constant threat posed by terrorists who can choose any time to strike at weak points or soft targets.

An hour later a Monitor photographer and I bounced across beautiful countryside with a six-man British Army patrol in two open Land-Rovers (Jeeps). The soldiers were armed with highly visible SLRs (rapid-fire, self-loading rifles).

We visited an isolated farmhouse where a widow lives alone. She rattles on a shotgun for protection and was reassured by the troops' visit. But the widow's husband, a local landlord, there is no way to offer such people real



Security gates and searches are a part of life in Belfast

By Jonathan Harsch

protection and that the women's shotgun is more a lure for a terrorist raid than any protection for her.

The patrol radio reported a single shot fired in the center of Lurgan.

Back in Church Place, our patrol joined other troops in a cordon around the Grand

Tavern. In the burned-out building behind an empty window frame, a sniper had fired a single shot killing the officer of the Royal Ulster Constabulary manning the town's security barrier.

The officer, Thomas Cough, a married man with two married daughters, made an easy tar-

get as he chatted with car drivers in the sunshine. He was the ninth full-time policeman killed by terrorists in Northern Ireland this year.

Soldiers surrounded the sniper's building within minutes — knowing full well that even sooner the sniper's Armalite rifle would have been broken into three pieces, each piece being carried away by another man. All four accomplices would be mingling with the large crowd of Saturday shoppers.

The soldiers of 18th/5th, the Queen's Royal Lancers waited outside the building. A body-trap device might have been planted inside. A helicopter landed an Army technical officer to check the building for bombs.

No bomb was found. But just two days earlier, two policemen were seriously injured by a body-trap explosion two miles away. The North Armagh unit of the illegal Provisional Irish Republican Army claimed credit for both the July 28 body-trap and the July 31 policeman's murder, and warned that more attacks on the police would follow.

Despite descriptions given (perhaps deliberately misleading), and searches and questioning of those in the area, troops found no trace of the sniper, his accomplices, or his rifle. Details of this killing raid only the briefest mention in British news reports.

Romania: wedding ban lifted after Monitor story

By a special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

West Gorman, Marie Varn Willinger and her Romanian fiancé, journalist Dumitru Cucu, have been able to marry at last after more than two years of refusal by the Romanian Government to grant him permission to wed and emigrate with a foreigner.

The Monitor reported the story May 17 of his 45 vain petitions for the permit — backed by appeals from his mother, his fiancée, and her parents — since early 1974, and his dismissal meantime from his job as science editor for Romanian television.

Three weeks later, the authorities climbed down and the permit was issued — a direct result of the Monitor's story, the family says. The couple married in Bucharest June 26.

While Mr. Cucu remains in Romania going through his emigration formalities, his wife is vacationing in West Berlin with her parents.

Her family formerly belonged to Romania's large ethnic German minority and secured repatriation and West German citizenship under the "Ostpolitik" and trade agreement negotiated with Bucharest by ex-Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The Willinger daughter's case was one of many concerned with human rights, including questions of family reunion and Jewish emigra-

tion, on which the American, West German, British, and other Western embassies in Bucharest have pressed the Romanians ever since last summer's Helsinki conference.

Bucharest takes a generally right stand on the issues of "free movement of people and ideas." But Jewish emigration has increased in the past 12 months, and President Ford recently recommended extension of various U.S. trade concessions that Congress had made conditional on this question.

On such issues as family reunion, President Ceausescu repeatedly has said the place of Romanian citizens is in Romania and that families can be reunited just as easily by Western relatives joining their kinfolk in Romania.

Europe

Battle of schools unsettles Britons

By Tsakal Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London Just before Britain's august House of Lords upheld the right of a local council to keep the educational system it wants, a child in that council's schools said plainly, "I don't know what's going on."

The comment, quoted in the Sunday Times, typifies the bewilderment of families in the local school system whose plans for their children have had to be changed time and again by the council's dispute with the Department of Education in London.

Conservative councillors at Tameside, a suburb of Manchester, were jubilant on hearing of the House of Lords decision Aug. 2. At the national level, Conservatives were comparing Tameside to a David who had stood up to the Goliath of the Department of Education.

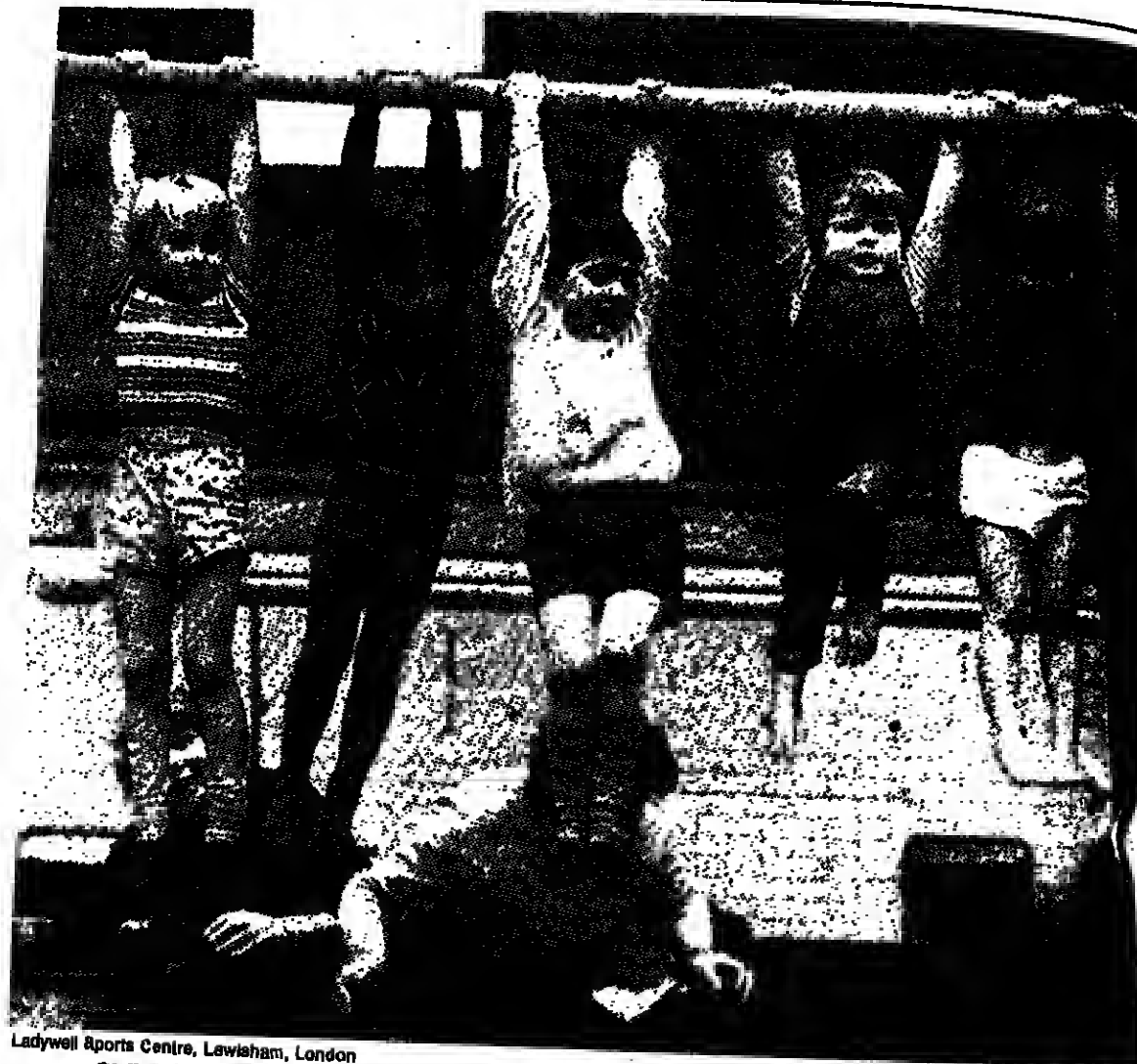
The Law Lords of the House of Lords act as Britain's equivalent of the U.S. Supreme Court. They agreed to meet on the weekend for the first time in 200 years, so as to give a decision in time for children to be assigned to schools before the new term begins.

The controversy, in the first instance, is over whether a local council has the discretion to keep what are called grammar schools (university-oriented secondary schools) even when the national policy is to change over gradually to a comprehensive school system open to all children.

Behind this dispute is the larger question of which system is better fitted to meet Britain's needs. The switch to comprehensive schools has gone on slowly, under Conservative as well as Labour governments. But Conservatives have opposed a Labour-sponsored bill, already passed by the House of Commons, which would abolish grammar schools altogether.

As some pro-Labour observers have put it, the House of Lords' decision upholds a local council's democratic right to keep a basically elitist and therefore undemocratic educational system.

Conservatives object to this analysis and say that parents and local authorities should have the right to choose the schools they want for their children, whether these schools be



Ladywell Sports Centre, Lewisham, London

Children need something to hold onto as politicians play tug-of-war with school systems

university-oriented or vocational-oriented. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Conservative leader, defends what she calls the individual's right to be unequal.

There are seven conservative-controlled councils nationwide which have refused to "go comprehensive" so far, and another 20 that are "dragging their feet." The Law Lords' decision is bound to stiffen these councils in their resolve to find ways of contesting the new education bill when it becomes law some time in the fall.

To Tameside itself the switch from comprehensives back to grammar schools has left many parents and children bewildered and more anxious to know exactly what schools their children will be attending rather than whether one system is theoretically preferable to another.

Peter Collins, the child quoted as saying he "didn't know what was going on," was originally scheduled to go to a comprehensive school near his home. This was when he was trolled the local council. Then in May 8 Conservatives took over the local council with 48.2 percent of the vote.

Peter was told he was to take an examination whether he had the aptitude to go to a grammar school. The examination was canceled because the teachers' union in support of the council offered parents the option of their children down for 240 spaces in two grammar schools out of 783 parents, including Peter's mother, respectively. The council committee of experienced teachers has been its chairman box said that while it will not be able to choose the first 150 children, borderlines "cases will be tough decisions."

Lisbon looks westward for friends

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Before it was a few days old, Portugal's new government made it plain it would be looking toward the United States and Western Europe as its chief friends and allies.

In his first public statement, the new youthful Foreign Minister Jose Medeiros Ferreira, stressed the importance of links with the NATO alliance. Prime Minister Mario Soares meanwhile stated Portugal would be seeking immediate admission to the Council of Europe and speedy negotiations for entry into the Common Market.

Mr. Medeiros Ferreira replaced Maj. Eusebio Melo Antunes, a self-proclaimed Marxist who had held the post of foreign minister since 1974.

Such a policy was dictated not only by geographical location of Portugal, but by the Government's opposition to Soviet-type economic socialism.

Even when the Communists seized power in Portugal last year, Portuguese leaders maintained they would stay within the NATO alliance. However, relations did become strained between Portugal and NATO, and at one point Portugal was cut off from all but the lowest "communications" of NATO's four types of classification.

Even so Mr. Medeiros Ferreira was public the new government's future foreign policies, a group of American and Western army officers were meeting with the Portuguese military officials to discuss the formation of a Portuguese armored division. Their arrival coincided with the NATO military's Revolutionary Council ordering the armed forces to take part in ending subversion and maintaining discipline within the ranks.

The formation of the NATO division was viewed locally as a mark of the increasing confidence by the Western allies in the Portuguese Army since it purged itself of pro-Communist influence in the aftermath of a failed 1974 revolt last year.

The projected 2,000-man brigade based in Santa Margareta, 90 miles north of Lisbon, already been loaned five M-48 medium tanks and 20 armored personnel carriers by the United States, with which, he said, Portugal had a common job in guaranteeing the safety of the North Atlantic.

The defense of our land borders starts at the West German border and the North Atlantic. Portugal is our ally and the North Atlantic is our ally.

Countryside writers: Soviet novelists speak with new voice

By Elizabeth Pease
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow A writer should not be "bookish," contends Valentin Rasputin. He should write about the "inner world" of people. And he should act as the conscience of his generation.

The sentiments are not new, perhaps. But they represent a fresh commitment by a new school of Soviet "countryside writers." And they are translated into literature that is among the most widely acclaimed contemporary writing in the Soviet Union.

Rasputin's countryside is his native Siberia, with its log-cabin villages, its wilderness, and its harsh climate.

At the close of World War II, the author's affection for his setting and for the characters he writes is clear.

Nasyona, the heroine of Rasputin's novella "Live and Remember," raised some eyebrows when she appeared a year and a half ago. "Why did this woman have Andrei's life at the expense of others?" some readers asked Rasputin indignantly. "Why didn't his wife find the strength to condemn him immediately?"

In an interview Rasputin defends Nasyona and Andrei, however. He sees the wounded Andrei as tragic rather than guilty in his hapless and desertion. Rasputin simply could not describe any man loved by the staunch Nasyona "only in black colors," he says. "And generally, no person can be described only in those tones," he adds as an afterthought.

Other countryside writers have also been taken to task in official periodicals for their partiality to backward villages that are due to

vanish under industrial progress. But Rasputin argues that roots are essential to humanity. The village should be appreciated for teaching moral and ethical values — such as care of the aged — that are no longer found in cities, he says.

Rasputin himself was born in a collective-farm village on the Angara River, and his father, a retired mother still prefers to live in her village rather than move to the urban conveniences of Irkutsk.

Rasputin's regret at the extinction of the village will be even more explicit in the new novel he is working on. In it an old settler is flooded out by the lake of a new dam. His own native village was moved from its original site to the site of the dam.

Rasputin's novels are full of the whole-sale spilling of wilderness in the name of progress. "I don't quite understand why one generation should destroy the riches that belonged to preceding generations and will belong to future generations," he reasons. And he argues the case for the preservation of the wilderness, or else stand accused in the future.

In spite of his unrelenting views and the fire they have sometimes drawn, Rasputin has received considerable official recognition. He was admitted to membership in the All-Union Writers Union soon after his first book of "Live and Remember" had been nominated for this year's U.S.S.R. State Prize, and it has been released by the Soviet Copyright Agency for publication in an English translation in the United States.

In both official and popular reading circles, Rasputin speaks with the voice of the new Russian writer.

It's August in Paris — and nobody's home

By John Cadman
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris Some 52 percent of the French take an annual vacation, and for the vast majority of these, the vacation month is August.

Every year, at the very end of July and the very beginning of August, there are huge traffic jams, overcrowded trains and planes, and a heaving mass of gesticulating Gallienness (most of it from the Paris region where a fifth of the French live) fighting to get to vacation destinations in the shortest possible time.

Every year the perspiring pupas to their Peugeot, driven frantic by the traffic jams, say this time will be the last.

Every year the politicians go on television to say vacations must be staggered.

At the end of August the vacationers fight their way back to Paris, and what happens?

Precisely nothing. Nothing at all. It is one of this correspondent's private ambitions to be invited to grill the Minister of the Ministry of Life and the Secretary of State for Tourism on television early in September and ask them what gives. But perhaps not, on second thought, for the answers are all too clear.

School holidays, yes — but other countries have schools and holidays too and do not get into such a bother about it.

More to the point is the closing down of most factories for the month of August. The result is that all the secondary industries that supply the factories and the service industries that supply the people who work in the factories close down too. Why should they remain open when there is no one to supply?

The real reason, of course, is that it is administratively and even personally convenient to go away in August. It also is logical.

For a whole month everybody is away at the same time. Everybody knows where everybody else is: not there. Out of sight — and contact.



Foreign visitors have Paris to themselves in August

Industrialists, for one whole month, enjoy the luxury of making no decisions because there is no one about to act upon them. Even the government shuts up shop and does not pretend that it is doing better than in fact it is.

The corollary is that for the other 11 months of the year everyone is steadily at his lair or in his office. A capitalist plot then? Not a bit of it. Even the two most powerful trade unions, one Communist-controlled, the other Socialist, have not come out for staggering holidays. August is, they argue, the best month, and why should their members not have the benefit of it?

What the French leave empty in August the foreign tourists fill. That is the other side of the coin of neat convenience. In August Paris

is blissfully devoid of those "Français pas comme les autres" (Frenchmen unlike the others), the raucous Parisians. It is full of foreign tourists.

France is one of only three countries among the world's top ten richest nations to have a positive balance on its tourist trade. Foreigners spend more money in France than French people abroad. Last year the balance came to 1,251 million francs (about \$250 million). Only in Switzerland and Denmark is there a comparable balance. In France more people work in the tourist industry than in the automobile industry.

Who brings the money in now? The West Germans are the most numerous visitors, fol-

lowed by the British with the Americans in third place. The Americans now spend far less time in France (an average of 4.9 days) than most other nationalities (the "doing Europe syndrome"). But (and it is a big "but") they spend more on average per person per visit than anybody except the much less numerous Canadians, Mexicans, Brazilians, and Argentines. Americans account for more than one-tenth of all French tourist revenue.

That drawl of a Parisian accent now is being replaced on the Champs Elysees by the polyglot tones of Alburquerque, Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle if you must), Albany, Andover, and, to get into the B's, Boston and the Bronx. It is again a phased August withdrawal by the French and an invasion by the foreigner.

AN APPEAL TO RESTORE DEMOCRACY IN KOREA

On March 1, 1976, 12 Korean religious and political leaders issued a Declaration for Democratic National Salvation which criticized President Park's repressive policies. Subsequently over 20 were arrested or detained, and at present 18 people are under trial for either signing or supporting the statement, a portion of which follows.

"On this day, March 1, we hear the clear echoes of the events of March 1, 1919, 57 years ago, when the battle cry of this people resounded throughout the land, crying out for independence. We would be overwhelmed by a sense of guilt towards those before us who shed their blood to save the nation if, in the present situation, we did not concentrate our determination by issuing this 'Declaration for Democratic National Salvation' to our country and to the world.

"Although the division of our country shattered the exultation felt at our liberation on August 15, 1945, and brought us successive ordeals, the people never lost their hope. Arising out of the ruins of the Korean War, the heroic April 19th students, who toppled the Syngman Rhee dictatorship, restored the people's belief in their own democracy.

"But this only lasted a moment. Once again our people were bound by the iron chains of a dictatorial government, and there was a 'separation of powers' only in appearance. Under the pretext of national security, the freedoms of belief and conscience withered day by day, and the freedoms of expression and academic independence were choked to death. The R.O.K.-Japanese treaty, concluded under the present regime, resulted in this country's economy becoming entirely controlled by Japan, with all industries and the labor force becoming the victims of Japan's economic invasion.

This ad was paid for by concerned citizens.

Dan Vogel, leaders Zilberstein, M.D., Vera & Joseph Rullough, Edith S. Adrean, Amy Weyts, Virginia Eastley, La Verne Dooley, Louise Brewer, Viola Whitlaw, Sherwood Slater, Mary Gubanks, Kathleen Hughes, Ann & Carolyn Angustus, Martin Heller, Lea Gelle, Jane Tuck, Leslie Gray, Mariene Steinberg, Pamela Weinberger, Charles Fletcher, Myra Morganstein, Mary Thomas, Dennis Campbell, Lella Hughes, Virginia Bernholz, Truman Northrup, Rev. Norman Wright, Dorothy Anderson, Winifred Armstrong, Hal Cossan, Alan Halman, Priscilla Chaplin, Patrick Bonnet, Barbara Macaulay, Brown, Daniel Hirsch, Thomas Amicus, Charles Kaufman, Florence Green, Rev. William Perrell, Anne Friend, John Schlipf, Lawrence Paxon Eggers, Victor Ludeke, Herb Zimmermann, Lillian Page, Eleanor Kay, Stephen

"The Republic of Korea has come to be seen by the international community as an orphan, and what was once described by the United Nations as the only legitimate government on the Korean peninsula has now been reduced to a mere myth. Turning its back on the emergence of the Third World as a new strength in world history — a decisive wedge between the East and West camps — the R.O.K. government has depended entirely on the western world, and has now even been abandoned by the western world.

"The present regime must take the responsibility for having dragged the country to this point. It should lament deeply having lost the democratic nations' trust for having oppressed the domestic democratic opposition forces, and it should reproach itself for the fact that before it laid the blame for changes in the U.N. on the emergence of the Third-World, it did not more accurately discern the current of world history.

"In response to our earnest wishes for 'National Unification,' this should be a time to take steps to encourage and rally democratic forces at home and abroad; but instead, at the hands of a one-man dictatorship, human rights are being trampled and we are being deprived of our freedom.

"In this way, our people are losing their sense of purpose and direction, and their belief in democracy, and the country is moving step by step towards total collapse. We cannot remain indifferent to this situation. We must go beyond the political interests and strategies of either party to chart the course this country must take to avert disaster, and with this conviction we issue this Declaration."

Among those on trial are the President of Church Women United of South Korea, Lee Ob Chung; the Secretary-General of the National Council of

Churches, Kim Kwon Suk; the Korean Quaker Leader, Ham Sok Hon; former South Korean President, Yun Po Sun; the presidential candidate who ran against Park in 1971, Kim Dae Jung; and the former Foreign Minister, Chung Il Hyung.

As citizens concerned with religious freedom and basic human rights, we

1. Support the religious leaders and civil libertarians in South Korea in their continuing struggle to restore democratic liberties in their land.
2. Call upon the government of President Park to release all the religious and political leaders and to stop the harassment of the human rights movement.
3. Call upon President Gerald Ford and the U.S. Congress to end all economic and military aid to the Seoul government until the repressive policies are stopped. Instead we suggest channeling economic aid to the Korean people through international humanitarian agencies.

I would like to unite with the above statement.
I enclose a contribution of \$_____ to the American Friends Service Committee to support efforts for religious freedom and basic human rights.

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980 No. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, CA 91103
1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102

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Europe

Slovenia: where go-ahead Slavs live

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
Slovenia is the smallest of Yugoslavia's six republics. It has only 8 percent of its total territory and population.

Yet Slovenes produce one-sixth of the federation's national income and one-fifth of its exports. One in three joint commercial ventures with foreign firms is operated by Slovene enterprises.

This reflects a temperament and attitude. Slovenes take work more seriously than the easygoing Serbs and other peoples of the southern republics. "The Slovenes," the latter are wont to quip, "don't enjoy life, they work too hard."

It was the Slovenes, though, who first saw the opportunities for private endeavor under Yugoslavia's unique system of citizens' self-management.

Industry, banks, and everything else are nationalized property. But each economic unit is a self-governing "organization of associated labor" based on contracts between management and labor.

Family invests in plant

The Constitution allows individuals to pool personal resources to form such an organization. The person who puts up the most money becomes manager and is entitled to profits on capital beside salary; the others have equal rights and proportionate shares in the business. In one village, 1000 people have joined to build a long-accrued savings in a plastic packing materials plant. Two brothers launched a factory to make farm tools. Each business has 50 to 60 workers on the payroll.

Government, unions, workers, and the owners apparently are all satisfied. At one private factory, workers said: "We make money both for ourselves and those who invested. They [the owners] don't elicit in wages, they pay overtime, and we get regular annual vacations."

Under the law, such enterprises must not fall below national standards on salaries and other conditions. In some cases, obviously, they exceed the standards.



A little private enterprise helps, Yugoslavs find
By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

The Russians, of course, call it capitalism. But the Slovenes point out that if the owners kept their money in the bank, they still would profit from interest. As it is, they are taxed on profits as well as salary, and they promote jobs that are useful here as in the rest of Yugoslavia because, in spite of the general affluence, Slovenia has some unemployment.

Higher living standard

It is, moreover, part of the process giving Slovenes not only higher living standards but also a better quality of life generally than the rest of the country. A Serb of the older generation back in Belgrade ruefully conceded (ble, but then added, "the Slovenes, though, have earned it."

What they have earned shows up in such things as a half-million automobiles — a higher ratio visa-vis population than in any other republic — and the sophisticated, better-quality

housing in the suburbs growing up around this city.

In midtown are some of Yugoslavia's most notable examples in modern architecture, done with every regard to preservation of old baroque grace.

On the outskirts, new housing includes not only well-designed municipal blocks, but also the first rows of detached, unfamily two-floor houses, with gardens, and glass-enclosed terraces, and great variety in style and setting.

Those are for private purchase, and there is no lack of buyers. City means and 40-year mortgages are available — at prices that, by mutual large, work out to a little more than half of comparable Western charges (though lower incomes must be taken into account). Up to 30,000 such units, constituting a striking break from modern urban uniformity, are foreseen by 1980.

Soviets noisy at Olympics, quiet at home

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Union has reacted with then one voice to its numerous setbacks in just-concluded Olympic Games.

The reactions break down along two temperate here at home, but along a scene in Montreal.

The latest in the string of Soviet setbacks the Olympics — the defection of a diver — has been loudly ignored in the press. So too has the Soviet threat to withdraw from the Montreal Games. Canada returned the diver.

In threatening to pull out of the Soviet spokesman in Montreal said the country's various setbacks as an anti-campaign against the Soviet athletes of this has happened in the Soviet past. The Soviet Union decided to leave the competition after the International Olympic Committee noted that it would jeopardize the 1980 Olympics, due in Moscow.

The temperate Soviet press coverage Olympics, where the Soviet Union is the winner of gold medals anyway, is in the wings of the Soviet press. It is in the wings of a campaign against the Soviet athletes.

There have been these incidents:
• The Soviet spokesman in Montreal tested a telephoned death threat against the 1972 sprint champion Volodya Borov. His accusation has not appeared in the press. Mr. Borov withdrew from the men's 100-meter race on grounds of injury after a third in the 100-meter run and earning a medal.

Mr. Borov's bronze medal was played in a moral victory here, as it was played in an sprinter has ever repeated a victory. He was officially sanctioned Olympic champion. Mr. Borov, who snatched the gold from the pennant American winners last year, still beat his American competitor in the sprinters from Trinidad and Jamaica took first and second, respectively, in the 100 meters.

• The Soviet darling of the 1972 Olympics, Olga Korbut, lost out in Montreal to the Romanian darling of 1976, Nadia Comaneci, a 14-year-old gymnast. This did not mean for some sour grapes here, with a TV report grumbling that the judges were influenced by audience sympathy for the winner. The gymnastics coach also told a Tass reporter that the judges had favored their own country, giving Miss Comaneci several perfect scores.

• Fencer Boris Onischenko was caught with an electronic cheating device. His teammates immediately left the arena, and Mr. Onischenko was quickly pulled out of Montreal and returned to Moscow.

• One day early in the games the Soviet Union failed to win a medal. Other teams were reported matter-of-factly here with an American swimming victory.

• The Soviet water polo team tried to pull out of the competition, citing injuries to several players and no hope of winning a medal. The team, which won the championship in the last Olympics, was strongly criticized in Soviet newspapers for its poor performance.

• The Soviet diving team manager was accused by his American counterpart of trying to make a deal with Soviet and American judges to give their two countries high scores. The Soviet press reported the Soviet manager's denial of the charge.

• The Soviet men's rowing team was defeated very early. But this caused no stir here as rowing is not an especially popular sport. • Soviet heavyweight champion Viktor Jashin was quickly lost in boxing. This was treated as a disappointment — and Mr. Jashin was mildly criticized.

Neto thanks Castro for past favors, and asks for more

By Geoffrey Goddard
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Angolan President Neto's visit to Cuba, just concluded, indicates two things:
1. Mr. Neto is sufficiently in control at home in Angola for him safely to leave the country for a week-long visit far away.

2. But he still needs a Cuban presence in Angola to help him maintain security, deal with smoldering guerrilla activity, and — more productively — get the Angolan economy humming again.

Mr. Neto's journey to Cuba (timed to coincide with that country's National Day marking the anniversary of Dr. Castro's first revolutionary attempt 23 years ago) was officially intended to enable him to thank the Cuban leader personally for the Cuban aid which gave his Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) the upper hand after the Portuguese withdrawal earlier this year. This he certainly did. But Dr. Castro's public state-

ments in the Angolan President's presence made it clear that the latter had come not only to say thank you for past favors but also to ask for more.

Dr. Castro went on record as saying that Cuban troops would stay in Angola just as long as was needed to equip and train Angola's own forces and in provide a guarantee against invasion.

Figures from U.S. sources put the Cuban presence this spring in Angola at anything from 12,000 to 16,000. (A Western source friendly to the MPLA, told this newspaper's correspondent in the Angolan capital, Luanda, last month that the figure was as high as 20,000 to 25,000.) A message relayed to U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger by Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme in May indicated that Dr. Castro intended to pull his men out of Angola at the rate of 200 a month.

There have been withdrawals. Mr. Neto met, while in Havana two weeks ago, Cuban veterans of the Angolan civil war. But earlier signs pointing to a possible total Cuban military withdrawal from Angola by some time next year seem now to have been misread.

While Mr. Neto was in Cuba, Prime Minister Castro nevertheless said that the emphasis in further Cuban aid to Angola would be civilian and technical. The number of Cuban civilians in Angola involved in technical and development programs, he added, would be increased from the present few hundred to two or three thousand. Mr. Castro has asked Cuban medical, education, construction, and agricultural experts to volunteer.

Before the civil war and the subsequent Portuguese withdrawal, Angola was a major exporter of oil (from Cabinda) and of coffee. The American Gulf Oil Company is back operating the oil installations. But trained personnel are needed to replace the departed Portuguese in

getting the most out of Angola's coffee, sugar, and other plantations. In these areas, the Cubans can bring their own expertise.

The considerable Cuban involvement in the Angolan civil war has been downplayed, if not kept secret, in Cuba itself. There were still pockets of resistance in the countryside, he said, and Cuban soldiers were still taking in battle. Speaking of these "pockets of resistance," Mr. Nascimeto added: "These bandits continue to be supplied in one way or another by forces which surround us and whose aim is to prevent our going forward by constantly making problems for us." The Prime Minister did not identify the "forces which surround us."

That Cubans are still involved in combat was indicated by Angolan Premier Lopo do Nascimento only 10 days ago. There were still pockets of resistance in the countryside, he said, and Cuban soldiers were still taking in battle. Speaking of these "pockets of resistance," Mr. Nascimeto added: "These bandits continue to be supplied in one way or another by forces which surround us and whose aim is to prevent our going forward by constantly making problems for us." The Prime Minister did not identify the "forces which surround us."

Yet Mr. Neto's willingness to be away for nearly a week suggests, the remaining "pockets of resistance" seem not to constitute a major threat. The Angolan director-general of information has lately denied reports that the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) — once backed by Zaire and the U.S. — had re-established control over some areas of northern Angola.

There are grounds for accepting reports that the MPLA's main rival in the south, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) still controls areas in that part of the country. But even there, correspondents who have been allowed to travel to the south say the Benguela Railway — once threatened by UNITA — is operating again from the Atlantic coast to Luso. There are even forecasts that the railroad will within a few weeks be working again along its whole length from the coast to the Zaire border.

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Her name? We don't know. We found her wandering the streets of a large city in South America. Her mother is a beggar. What will become of this little girl? No one knows. In her country, she's just one of thousands doomed to poverty.

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Member of International Union for Child Welfare, Geneva. Gifts are tax deductible. Canadian: Write 1407 Yonge, Toronto, 7. Statement of income and expenses available on request.

Christian Children's Fund, Inc.

A year after Helsinki Summit:

But Ivan still cannot meet John

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A year after the Helsinki Summit on European security, a stocktaking shows little of what was hoped for in the relations between East and West.

On Aug. 1 last year, European governments, plus the United States and Canada, signed the Helsinki declaration on security and cooperation in Europe.

A year from now they are to meet in Belgrade to determine what détente has produced and how well signatories have lived up to what they all agreed was desirable: for stable, peaceful, and meaningful relationships all around. The situation at this juncture, is scarcely encouraging, even allowing that on at least one count — East-West economic cooperation — world economic conditions are largely responsible for delaying progress.

In the West, for example, continued deadlock in the Vienna negotiations on reducing forces in central Europe is cited as a Soviet failure to live up to the Helsinki vision of détente.

The Soviets deny this and blame NATO for the stalemate. Privately, they say that, as with

the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) with the U.S., not much can be hoped for until the American election year is over. They also charge Western "reactionaries" are out to frustrate détente anyway.

The Helsinki document featured three main sections, described as "baskets."
Basket One is the first, the second looks to increased economic ties.

Basket Three is where the standard is most open to Western criticism. It calls for "freer East-West exchanges, largely in terms of people."

This means not only allowing ordinary East bloc folk to visit Western countries, but removing ideological impediments to freedom of travel opportunities. Some East European governments continue to show the same door, but have disregarded for ordinary civil human rights as the Soviets.

Certain restraints on Western newspaper residents in Moscow have been lifted, but the actual job of foreign correspondents in the bloc remains — with one or two exceptions — as cramped.

Some experienced observers attribute all this to increased nervousness on the part of the Soviets and their hard-line allies. The Soviet leaders, it is pointed out, have been disappointed at the outcome of two of their main policy efforts in Europe.

They achieved Helsinki, but had to accept for the first time the possibility of a balance of power in Europe. Similarly, they got their European Communist Party conference, but only by yielding to all parties to go their national ways independent of Moscow.

Monitor correspondent Elizabeth Pond reports from Moscow:

The barrage of Soviet articles and booklets self-congratulation and finger-pointing at the Helsinki document is depicted as a triumph of Soviet "peace policy." And the West is provided to accept further Soviet proposals for disarmament, for follow-up pan-European meetings on environment, transport, and power engineering, and for a general agreement between the two economic groups — the East Bloc and the West Bloc — to reduce economic Communism.

Africa

Businessmen see pay dirt in Namibian sand

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Men with money in their pockets are perched, ready to fly into Namibia (South-West Africa) the minute the all-clear signal is given. The signal — when it comes — will be that this dune-rimmed, semidesert is moving toward genuine political independence from South Africa and is turned over to a predominantly black government.

In other words, the Western countries are going to answer Russian and Cuban guns and tanks in Africa with dollars, pounds, and marks — if they can, if a genuine independence comes soon.

Ever since the talks in West Germany in June between United States Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and South African Prime Minister John Vorster, businessmen from the United States, Britain, Switzerland, France, and West Germany have been coming to the capital of Windhoek to have a look around.

And they have been amazed, according to Des Mathews, secretary of the Windhoek Chamber of Commerce.

They are surprised that this capital is as developed as it is and that the potential for development is so promising in this land which is four times the size of Great Britain and has only 800,000 people.

The biggest potential is uranium. It also has been the biggest embarrassment to South Africa, which is ruling Namibia illegally under an expired United Nations mandate.

There is so much uranium in Namibia, according to Mr. Mathews, the income potential for this new country is staggering, exciting, and dangerous if the Soviet Union should take a hankering for it.

Rossing Uranium Mine, owned by the British company, Rio Tinto Zinc, is under heavy wraps. Journalists are not allowed to visit. When this open-pit mine, which was started with a capital investment of £100 million, is developed it will be the largest one in the world.

There are reports from the Tsumeb copper mine in the north that whites are leaving when their contracts expire for jobs away from the guerrillas who are fighting South African soldiers in the area.

The Rossing mine is just a drop in the bucket compared to the uranium along the treeless sandy coast. Satellite photos taken from 570 miles up show an amphibolite belt that is full of uranium and other minerals.

Then there is copper all over the northern part of the country. And there may be oil. Companies are hesitant to explore just yet for fear of showing how profitable the place could be. In fact, a gas discovery near Luderitz in the south was capped and nothing more done about it.

But there is a hitch in the riches. All of this mining and industry needs roads, railroads, and above all water.

The Cune River dam, being built with South African money on the border with Angola, will help, if relations with Angola hold. But that is not enough.

A group of French businessmen recently in Windhoek were exploring the possibilities of desalination plants. Apparently they were eager to come in, providing they had some guarantee of security.

For a long time to come security will have to be provided by South Africa unless someone (and a radical change to black government here) can convince the South-West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO) to stop fighting.

But even a struggle SWAPO government could not function economically without South Africa. Much of the power here comes from South Africa, and as one man said, "We cannot build a house without South Africa, which has the concrete."

Namibia will have to go onto the open market for its capital, however, because South Africa has too many economic problems itself to continue to help out.

A priority project in the infrastructure is likely to be a railroad from Botswana to the coast, according to Mr. Mathews.

Asia

China's minorities serve state

By Ross H. Munro

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Kunming, China
Wang Yi-chung is not quite sure when the world will become one big commune. It might take several hundred years, perhaps more than a thousand years.

This minor variation on a 19th-century dream by Karl Marx would not be noteworthy except for the setting in which it is enunciated. For while Mr. Wang is proclaiming his vision of a utopia where everyone is the same, he is surrounded by rows of young people wearing no fewer than 22 distinctive varieties of colorful costumes symbolically proclaiming the commitment of the People's Republic of China to the flourishing of the different customs and habits of its minority peoples.

Mr. Wang is head of the Yunnan Institute for Nationalities, and his students, waiting in their costumes to greet foreign journalists, represent 20 of the 21 recognized minorities of China's southwestern Province of Yunnan and a couple of officially unrecognized minority "peoples" besides. The students stand in groups to display their costumes as the names of their groups are called out by one — Chingpo, Palang, Yis, Pals, Hanis, Liaue, and so on.

Despite this costume show, the function of the institute is to take up-and-coming young Communists who happen to be members of national minority groups and train them for leadership positions among their own groups.

This is part of China's sophisticated and — by world standards — benevolent minorities policy, which applies to the 5 percent or so of its population who are not part of the Han Chinese majority.

More than a quarter-century after the Communists took control of China, the authorities largely have done away with "reactionary" leaders of ethnic groups, hill tribes, and other minorities whose styles and values did not fit in with communism. For years the emphasis has been on recruiting ambitious and able



Young Yis training at the Yunnan Institute

Ethnic nonconformity and political conformity can bloom together, Peking believes

young people from these minority groups, giving them a thoroughly Communist political education, and then putting them into leadership positions among their own people to ensure that no gulf develops between the state and people who are "different."

The future officials seem to be learning their lessons well. Within days of the fall of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and the appointment of Hua Kuo-feng as the new Premier last April, the students were on record as "unanimously" supporting the two Politburo resolutions that accomplished these changes.

These students have been chosen carefully. Between 70 and 80 percent are members of the Communist Party or the Communist Youth League, Mr. Wang says later. And quite a few of them were cadres (officials) before they came to this school, which will teach them how to be even more effective cadres.

None came professing any religious belief. This would not be noteworthy except that religious worship at the institute actually was facilitated as recently as February, 1965, when it boasted a Muslim mosque, a Christian church, and a Buddhist prayer room where students could worship if they wished.

Mr. Wang explains that the church, mosque, and prayer room "met the needs of the students" until the mid-1960s. Their religious belief arose from "a background of oppression and backwardness." But with liberation and enlightenment, "the number of students who had faith in religion dwindled as time went on, and by 1965 or 1966 the number came to zero."

This falling off of religious belief somehow coincided with the Cultural Revolution, which broke out in 1966.

China's officially recognized minorities are a strange amalgam: tribes of a few hundred or a few thousand persons, on the one hand, stuck for centuries in some mountain valley or forgotten on the marshlands of some river estuary; on the other hand there are the millions of Tibetans, who formed a nation but never really a state; then there are border ethnic groups such as the Thais in the southwest and the Koreans in the northeast.

Above all, the recognized national minority group is a tool of political organization. Recognition means that the state and the Communist Party develop a strategy for dealing with a certain minority. This might be as simple as recruiting a few of the young people into the party and standardizing their language or dialect so that a concerted educational and propaganda effort can be launched.

India: underground press prints anti-Gandhi attack

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Katmandu, Nepal
India's last surviving top political leader from its freedom struggle, Jaya Prakash Narayan, has charged Prime Minister Indira Gandhi with "purposeful ignorance" and with perpetuating a personal dictatorship.

In an interview with "underground" newspapers, the text of which has reached the Western press, Acharya J. B. Kripalani disputed Mrs. Gandhi's claims that the political opposition was attempting to destroy the unity of India before she imposed a state of emergency on the country 18 months ago.

The octogenarian Mr. Kripalani, widely known as a key aide to Mohandas K. Gandhi, said, "It is nonsense to say that any of the opposition leaders now in jail wanted to destroy the unity of India or break up the Indian states. They all fought for the freedom of the country, went to jail for long periods, and suffered other privations. The record of service of

any of them would be greater than that of Mrs. Gandhi."

Rebutting the Prime Minister's claim she has united the people, Mr. Kripalani said, "The people have shown their unity whenever there has been any threat from outside. Before she came to power they successfully repulsed the attacks of Pakistan. In case of Chinese aggression, U. S. is not the people who fell, but the government of Mrs. Gandhi's father, who did not even protest when the buffer kingdom of Tibet was swallowed up by Communist China."

"And as for giving hope for the future, Mrs. Gandhi, by her so-called progressive policies, has only frightened the people and created a sense of uncertainty in all sections of the population as to what is going to happen in the future."

Referring to Mrs. Gandhi's charge that the unrest among the masses was the handiwork of a few, Mr. Kripalani said, "Mrs. Gandhi says that amongst a population of 800 millions, the dissent is from a few thousand. This is false."

800 million cannot by themselves, raise their voice. Their voice is raised through their leaders. If the voters to the Parliament in India represent the voice of the millions, she has no right to be the Prime Minister of India country. Her party got 45 percent of the votes and secured a two-thirds majority in Parliament. This was due to the present faulty system of elections. If there had been a system of proportional representation... she would not have been the Prime Minister of this country."

Mr. Kripalani, a professor of political science in the 1920s, said, "Mrs. Gandhi complains that suppression of civil liberties in countries other than India did not concern the Western nations. I don't know what countries in the West she has in mind. It is not usual for governments to express opinion on the internal matters of other countries. Whatever criticism there has been has proceeded from the enlightened people of the West who have enjoyed democratic freedom in their own countries."

"Apart from this, our Constitution clearly



Kripalani — critic of Mrs. Gandhi

lays down the fundamental rights of the citizens. They were always considered inviolable. She killed the Constitution in this respect by brute majority... in Parliament."

In an indirect reference to Mrs. Gandhi's younger son, Sanjay, who is gaining increasing prominence as an advisor to his mother despite a lack of political office and background in government, Mr. Kripalani said, "There are other countries, like China and Russia, that also claim that their governments are democratic. If they can be so called, the head of the state does not try to groom his heir to succeed him. This is done only under monarchy. But there too, ministers and high officials are not directed to seek guidance or receive orders from the heir apparent."

"Mrs. Gandhi has said that she had difficulties for two years brought about by drought and the Bangladesh war. As for drought, there is nothing unusual about it in India. That is a temporary phase which the people can take in stride. As for the Bangladesh war, it lasted only for two weeks."

How Taiwan won at the Montreal Olympics

By William Armstrong

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Taipei, Taiwan
Taiwan has scored an impressive victory at the Montreal Olympics without even competing.

This is the assessment of observers in Taipei in the aftermath of the games. They note the controversy over whether or not the Taiwanese team could compete under the name of the Republic of China, and the host government's steadfast insistence it could not — earned far more publicity for its country than

if there had been no dispute and the team had quietly participated.

Sympathy for Taiwan was a byproduct of indignation in many parts of the world over the Canadian Government's stand.

The Taiwanese press enthusiastically noted the efforts of President Ford to help the Taiwanese team gain entry to the Olympics, and reprinted full or partial parts of editorials in leading American papers condemning the Canadian action.

Some Canadians sent letters to the editors of local newspapers expressing their disapproval of Ottawa's actions. One Canadian business-

man, Muriel Weeks, announced plans to renounce his citizenship over the matter.

Taiwan claims the People's Republic of China Government in Peking was able to buy off Canada by threatening to cancel a large order for Canadian wheat.

Said the executive director of the American Chamber of Commerce on Taiwan, H. G. Peabody, "This shows the world, and especially the United States, that Peking will use all its power to squeeze the Republic of China."

The government of Premier Chiang Ching-kuo fears Peking will continue to try to isolate this country from the rest of the world.

Latin America

Mexico

Halting the heroin connection

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico

Salvador Diaz makes a fairly good living off his six-acre farm in hill country north of this western Mexican town. His chief crop: the opium poppy — the basic ingredient of heroin.

Growing the poppy is illegal in Mexico, and efforts are being made to halt its cultivation. But Salvador Diaz has found that the poppy yields a far better income than he ever earned from melons, potatoes, and groundnuts.

He began growing the poppy four years ago. Last year he earned the equivalent of \$1,000 from the crop. That is about five times what he earned from those melons and potatoes in earlier years.

He recently purchased his first automobile, a 1955 Ford, and is talking about getting a television. His wife, Maria, would be happy with a sewing machine, but the children side with their father.

Wind neither Salvador nor Maria comprehends is that their poppy fields are the start of a drug trafficking cycle that ends up on the streets of New York, Chicago, and other major United States cities.

"The men" who buy his crop are part of a drug network composed of Mexicans and North Americans that is growing in size and ability to frustrate lawmen.

In the last five years Mexico has become the principal supplier of heroin to the United States. Once it was Turkey by way of France and other West European nations. The heroin is produced in clandestine laboratories here in Culiacan and other western Mexican towns.

The drug network's Mexican connection is estimated to be a \$2 billion yearly business and to involve as many as 10,000 traffickers on both sides of the 1,600-mile border.

"It has become a monster," an official of Mexico's attorney general's office commented. "We chop away at it here and there, and it springs up elsewhere. The network defies destruction."

U.S. officials estimate that no more than 10 percent of the traffic is stopped en route either to Mexico or the U.S.

"That's not a very good record," and official of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration in Tucson, Arizona, admitted recently.



AP photo

Helicopter sprays defoliant on Mexican poppies

About-face in Peru: fishermen own their boats again

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Peru's military leaders, in a significant about-face, are dismantling some of their revolutionary programs and toning down the accompanying radical rhetoric.

The moves, coming nearly a year after Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez Corrucci seized power in a palace revolt, have slowed the socialist revolution begun eight years ago when the military originally seized power.

General Morales Bermudez recently announced the return to former owners of the fishing boats taken away when the fishing industry was nationalized. Then he said foreign

companies would be allowed to explore new sections of the nation for oil deposits.

Under the military government of Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado, which General Morales Bermudez toppled in August, 1975, such actions would have been an anathema.

Some Peru observers say the moves were dictated by Peru's faltering economy. The nation has suffered from spiraling inflation for several years and sagging export earnings. And earlier promises of vast oil deposits in eastern Peru have collapsed.

The nationalized fishing industry was a money loser and a heavy drain on government resources — in sharp contrast to the industry's record when it was in private hands.

The decisions also were influenced by ideological considerations. Peru's current military

leaders are a moderate group, and they have adopted a much less radical tone in their pronouncements than that used by the ousted General Velasco Alvarado.

"Rhetoric about change means nothing," one of General Morales Bermudez's associates said recently. "What counts is performance, and that can be achieved by moderate, rational policies."

Gen. Morales Bermudez has dropped most of the leftist offensive his government inherited from General Velasco Alvarado. That task appears complete with the removal of Gen. Jorge Fernandez Maldonado as prime minister and army commander. He was replaced by Gen. Guillermo Arbulu Gallardo, who is widely regarded as a moderate.

Moreover, a recent abortive coup staged by rightist officers appears to have been directed less against General Morales Bermudez than against the now-outdated General Fernandez Maldonado.

That coup attempt resulted in the arrest of Gen. Carlos Bobbio Centurion, head of Peru's revolutionary vanguard military movement, but he is since reported to have been released, and no further action is planned against him.

General Morales Bermudez, whose early actions showed a trend toward liberalizing the military's attitude toward the press, has become increasingly authoritarian on this issue in recent weeks.

Within the last month, he has ordered 12 magazines, ranging from Communist to anti-communist, to be shut down. But he said in a recent speech that he intended to rein press censorship plans in the near future.

Government sources said the magazine closings were necessary because of "the critical situation facing the nation."

General Morales Bermudez currently is running the country under a state of emergency, imposed following a July 1 demonstration in Lima, the capital, against high consumer prices. Prices had shot up in the wake of a 44-percent devaluation of the Peruvian currency, the sol, in June.



By Gordon N. Converse, staff photographer
With spiraling inflation, who can buy?

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United States

Marine Corps treads thin line on discipline

By Judith Frull
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
San Diego, California

Where should the thin line of U.S. Marine discipline be drawn — separating necessary tough combat training from physical abuse of recruits?

This is the issue in a series of preliminary courts-martial hearings being held here at a sun-drenched Marine Corps boot camp. They involve the beating death last March of one recruit, Marine recruit and the pugil-stick beating of another.

At stake are training procedures here at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) and at Parris Island, South Carolina. But the shock waves are being felt as far away as Washington, D.C. — of the top levels of the Pentagon and in the corridors of the Capitol.

On one side of the line is the physical force needed to shape young men into disciplined, tough, combat-ready U.S. marines. On the other side is alleged physical abuse, harassment, and mistreatment of boot camp recruits. Investigations began last March after Pvt. Lynn E. McClure, a member of the Special Training Branch's (STB) motivation platoon — disciplinary platoon since disbanded — was fatally injured during a punitive pugil-stick fight Dec. 8. He passed on March 13 in a Houston Veterans Administration hospital without regaining consciousness.

Pugil-stick bouts are one of the most severe conditioning phases endured by some 60,000 recruits who pass annually through Marine Corps boot camp both here and at Parris Island. A pugil stick is a four-foot padded stick, designed to simulate an M-16 rifle. It weighs 13 pounds and features a "rifle butt end" and a "bayonet stick end."

Private McClure's death has triggered a \$3.5-million wrongful death suit against the Marine Corps, set off a high-level military investigation of boot-camp discipline, opened a

congressional probe of the quality of recruiting and training, and produced a series of Pentagon-ordered changes in Marine Corps operating procedures.

It also has spawned pre-trial courts-martial hearings against two captains and two drill instructors and produced testimony that unruly recruits were handcuffed, shackled, and ordered to stand in the tropical sunshine from reveille until shortly before tapa.

The pre-trial hearing of Capt. Cecil Taylor resumed last Tuesday in a somber-paneled military courtroom. Another captain and one drill instructor already have received letters of reprimand for their roles in the incident. An former director of the STB, Captain Taylor faces charges of dereliction of duty.

The pre-trial hearing is to determine whether the evidence will support charges in a general court-martial.

To many observers at the hearing the most shocking testimony to date has been the admission that lag irons and handcuffs were used to discipline problem recruits.

According to Capt. John B. Ulmsso, former assistant director of STB, problem recruits were "made to stand handcuffed and shackled with a steel helmet on their heads throughout the day."

Captain Ulmsso, who has himself received a letter of reprimand in the McClure incident, testified that the recruits' hands were handcuffed behind their back. He said they were instructed that they could end the punishment whenever they were ready to tell their guards they would "conform to the system."

According to Captain Ulmsso, the practice began in the spring of 1974 and ended on Sept. 21, 1976, when newly installed base commander, Maj. Gen. Kenneth Houghton, learned about it. The shackling was replaced with punitive pugil-stick bouts.

According to Capt. James DiBernardo, public information officer for the base, the in-



Pugil-stick combat at Marine boot camp

How tough is too tough?

Investigations and hearings already have instigated the following changes:

- Deactivated the motivation platoon, formerly one of five disciplinary platoons within the STB.

- Added 40 additional hours of instruction to the drill-instructor school.

- Added compulsory psychological examinations for drill-instructor candidates.

- Replaced hard labor with competitive athletic programs and chores including grass cutting and furniture moving.

- Added evening leisure hours for recruits.

- Instigated closer supervision of recruit training including monthly inspections.

According to observers both here and in Washington, the changes have brought on fur-

ther charges that the Marine Corps is going "soft."

"Their point," said Timothy Wincott, legislative assistant for the U.S. House subcommittee on military personnel, currently probing the quality of training and recruiting, "is that the Marines are training people to go into combat."

"Relax the training and you're endangering his life and those around him. The committee, I'm sure, recognizes that. It's the balance that concerns them."

General Houghton is also concerned. "The Marine Corps has never urged nor condoned abuse of recruits," he said.

"Our training," he added, "will remain challenging and demanding. However, 'abnormal' stress [has been] eliminated."

The search for Jimmy Hoffa

'Pieces are beginning to fit together'

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Will the disappearance of James R. Hoffa ever be solved?

Investigators now say that "pieces are beginning to fit together" and that with more hard work — and a little luck — the mystery of Jimmy Hoffa could be unraveled soon.

The former president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters was abducted in Michigan a year ago and presumably was murdered. Intensive police work has not resulted, so far, in the recovery of his body or any murder weapon. There have been no murder indictments.

But investigators now say they have a fairly clear idea of what happened and strong leads to those who might be implicated.

At this point, what is known and what is speculation is blurred. Lines must be sharpened. Federal probes hope that grand-jury hearings now under way in Detroit will break alibis or force one of the participants to agree to testify about the abduction.

The FBI and other agencies are exerting intensive pressures on those being questioned — not only about the Hoffa disappearance but also about a wide range of other activities involving possible violations of federal law. Immunity is being offered in return for help in clearing up the Hoffa mystery.

Mr. Hoffa gave up the union's leadership when he went to jail after two federal convictions, was preparing to challenge Teamster president Frank J. Fitzsimmons this year. Underworld figures are reported to have moved into Teamsters affairs in some areas

and to have large financial stakes in the status quo. Jimmy Hoffa, an advocate of tightly centralized control over the union, was reported by associates as planning to "blow the whistle" on criminal activities affecting the IBT.

United States Attorney Philip Van Dan, in Detroit, said recently, "Progress [in our investigations] has been excellent. We are not up against a blank wall. I think there will be indictments eventually." He was careful to add that he does not expect these "tomorrow or the next day," suggesting that the investigation is still lacking.

A number of witnesses have appeared before the Hoffa grand jury in recent weeks.

[The Detroit News reported Sunday (Aug. 1) that a 10-year-old FBI bug reveals plans to quiet Mr. Hoffa but that the idea was dropped after Mr. Hoffa was described as "not connected with the Teamsters multimillion-dollar pension fund." The tapes have never been made public.]

Meanwhile, other criminal charges unrelated to the Hoffa case are intensifying pressures on a number of those who are under investigation.

Anthony Provenzano, a key New Jersey Teamsters official, and two others were indicted by a federal grand jury in New York in June on charges of conspiring to kidnap and murder a local Teamsters official 15 years ago.

Charles O'Brien, a Teamsters official and a foster son of Mr. Hoffa, was charged on July 8 with two counts of violations of the federal anti-racketeering law. He has been under scrutiny in the Hoffa case; he has been connected with a maroon Mercury believed to have been the abduction car.

United States

How many 'purple pigeons' will roost in outer space?

By David F. Salisbury
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Pasadena, California

"Purple pigeons" are the latest flights of space fancy which scientists and engineers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) here would like to see come to life.

They are ideas for unmanned space missions put together by an ad hoc committee — nicknamed the Planetary Skunk Works — which combine the elements of good science and popular appeal. They got their colorful name from JPL's new director, Bruce Murray, who created the committee to combat a "failure of imagination" in the planetary space program.

The list of "purple pigeons" includes plans for:

- Pairs of robot rovers to remotely explore the surface of Mars.

These would be about the size of an office desk, have a life-time of one year, travel some 500 miles, and study the planet's geology, chemistry, and meteorology — as well as search for signs of life.

- Developing the hidden face of Venus with a radar-equipped satellite which could take detailed pictures of the planet's surface through the perpetual cloud cover.

- Development of a "solar sail," a vast expanse of reflective foil pushed by the pressure of sunlight. It could be used to rendezvous with Halley's Comet in 1986 and serve as an interplanetary shuttle.

- Taking a grand tour of the inner moons of Jupiter, which bring a miniature "solar system" — ending with a landing on Ganymede.

- Orbiting ringed planet Saturn and landing on Titan, its Earth-like moon, to search for life.

- A 500-day tour of half a dozen asteroids orbiting the sun between Mars and Jupiter.

- Establishing an unmanned station at the moon's south pole. The object: to find and extract water and oxygen for use by a future manned colony.

"These projects will have to sell themselves for what they are," says Dr. Murray. "Either we will capture a renewed spirit of imagination, or the space program will go down the tubes."

Two missions left

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory has been active in the U.S. unmanned space program since its inception. Following the present Mars mission, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has only two unmanned missions planned: a flyby of Jupiter and Saturn, and a

Venus probe. They are scheduled for launch in 1977 and 1978 respectively.

As a result of the space program slowdown, JPL is facing major cutbacks. Recently, it announced 25 layoffs from a staff of 3,700 and a major reorganization.

There is a definite connection between purple pigeons and these cutbacks, acknowledges Clarence Gates, head of the ad hoc committee. These ideas are strictly unofficial. But they are an attempt to pump new ideas into planetary program planning which has become "encrusted" with advisory committees and bureaucracy, he says.

Initial skepticism

At first there was some skepticism within the committee about this task.

"Scientists and engineers often feel uncomfortable when asked to step out from behind their shih rules and calculations [as they were in this case]," says Dr. Gates. "We were also worried about our integrity," he said. "There is a great temptation in a situation like this to dress up bad science."

But, as the group dug into various ideas, they became more and more enthusiastic. "You know, there really is a lot of vitality left in the planetary program," says Dr. Gates, as if he were a little surprised himself.

Mure Inturini, an engineering went into the purple pigeon concepts, although six top JPL scientists and engineers have spent several months — part time — brainstorming. Estimates of the costs of the various missions — ranging from \$200 million to \$400 million apiece — are nothing more than "horseback guesses."

The most novel aspect of these proposals was the attempt to choose those which can interest and involve the public, as Viking has done, and so hopefully rekindle widespread support for planetary exploration.

In order to test out their ideas, the "skunk works" crew has pulled spouses, friends, and visiting science writers to evaluate the interest in the various missions they have come up with.

Not all their ideas were successful. "Unintelligible noises indicating rejection," is how one committee member described his wife's reaction to one of the proposals.

Some of the ideas which the committee has passed over are a Mercury orbiter, a Mars airplane, and large needles, called penetrometers, which bury themselves deeply into a planet's surface.

Now they, and the rest of the industry supported by the unmanned space program, are hoping these "purple pigeon" ideas will catch on and come home to roost.

Farmers nab grain rustlers with coded confetti

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Des Moines, Iowa

Cattle rustling in the Midwest occurs mostly on television these days — but thefts of tractors, combines, grain, and agricultural chemicals from farms and dealers are on the rise.

Professional thieves are taking advantage of the isolation of farms and trusting farmers to steal on the order of millions of dollars worth of property and sell it to unsuspecting buyers looking for bargains.

To combat this trend, farmers in a growing number of Midwestern states are turning to a modern version of cattle branding: stamping ownership codes on equipment and sprinkling grain with tiny amounts of coded confetti.

An identification program in Iowa, launched by the Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation (IBCI) with the help of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation (IFBF) and the Iowa State Sheriff's and Deputies' Association, is attracting attention.

Officials in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota are organizing similar efforts.

and at least six other states have indicated an interest.

Unlike identification programs used in many cities, the codes begin with the same state and county identification used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The remainder of the code identifies the owner. A list of the codes is kept by law enforcement officials.

Any confetti identifiers left in the grain after refining are in such minute particles as to be harmless, according to the IFBF.

Estimates of agriculture theft in Iowa alone are set at \$3 million to \$5 million a year. In the last two years, there have been more than 20 arrests for such thefts in Iowa — "most are professionals," says one official. About \$100,000 worth of farm supplies were stolen in a two-week period this spring.

The identification program is aimed at discouraging theft and helping police identify stolen property. But greater efforts by law enforcement officials are needed to help farmers, says Craig M. Beck, Director of the IBCI.

When a bank robbery occurs, the area is "flooded with law enforcement agents," says Mr. Beck. But, he adds, in one theft "a former

can lose \$20,000" worth of equipment. Some new tractors, for example, cost more than \$25,000.

Within the past four months, five tractors valued at a total of about \$150,000 were stolen in Kansas, says William Alcott, director of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation. Grain is usually stolen from isolated storage elevators, he explained.

IBCI Director Beck thinks another way to cut agricultural theft would be through stronger title laws. Most states do not require proof of ownership in sales of farm equipment, he explained.

But the identification problem is not stirring up a field fire of enthusiasm among Iowa farmers. In spite of increasing losses being reported by farmers, some seem almost lackadaisical in joining the infant program.



Civil defense under Carter questioned

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
What will be the shape of the U.S. civil defense program against a nuclear attack under a possible Carter administration? This is a question being asked by Pentagon planners.

Besides being an "unknown" on basic long-range defense policies, Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter has indicated he might eventually downgrade the U.S. land-based nuclear missile system while upgrading the nuclear submarine fleet as the primary

The country's civil defense program is largely geared to contingencies based on an attack aimed at its land-based ICBM system.

Liberal Democrats have long wanted to scuttle, or sharply cut back, "crisis relocation" planning, which would involve a mass dispersion of Americans before an anticipated nuclear exchange. The Pentagon is expected to take up to seven years to complete the plan.

"You can bet that the civil defense program — and crisis relocation in particular — will be looked at very closely by a new administration," says an aide to one key Democratic House Armed Services Committee.

The United States, according to Pentagon officials and private non-governmental civil defense experts, is spending far less than the Soviet Union on civil defense programs — the Soviets spend between \$1 billion and \$3 billion annually, compared to less than \$100 million by the U.S.

The decision to keep or alter crisis relocation planning could have a major effect, not

only on casualties in a nuclear exchange, but on the strategic options of the two major superpowers.

Under the "crisis-relocation" plans pushed by former Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger and under gradual development by the Pentagon's Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (DCPA), the U.S. would seek a flexible policy in dealing with any possible nuclear exchange, involving use of shelters for short-term, quick-strike attacks and mass dispersion of populations from metropolitan areas during protracted conflicts considered likely to end in a nuclear exchange.

According to civil defense experts — including John E. Davis, director of the DCPA and Dr. Leon Gore, director of Soviet studies at the University of Miami and a highly regarded, non-governmental, civil defense expert, as many as 100 million Americans could be lost in a nuclear exchange under the existing civil defense structure.

For this reason, the Ford administration — although with little outward enthusiasm — has gone along with "crisis-relocation," which civil defense officials believe could save 50 million in 70 million lives, if fully implemented.

Congressional critics — such as Wisconsin Democrat Les Aspin — charge that mass dispersals of populations could be "provocative" and financially "wasteful."

The State Department, moreover, has tended to rely on the view that the destructive results of a nuclear war on all countries involved serve as the ultimate "shield" against such war.



A-10 in last flight at Edwards Air Force Base

Is new attack fighter answer to Soviet tank hordes?

New flying 'tank stopper' — will it sell in Europe?

By Guy Ingherson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
German town, Maryland

Roaring into the skies, the U.S. Air Force A-10 attack fighter is a plane that Pentagon officials say is one answer to growing Soviet tank forces in central Europe.

Built by Fairchild Republic, which put together the F-4 of Korean-war days and the more recent F-16 Thunderchief, the A-10 is designed as a tank stopper.

Fairchild officials here say they are stepping up their sales campaign abroad, meeting with defense officials from West Germany, Australia, and South Korea.

Some Air Force officials say U.S. armament companies face a growing problem: the glut of arms throughout the world that is triggering a slight falling off of U.S. weapons sales for the first time in the 1970s.

Despite continuing U.S. arms sales to the Middle East, plus sales to Africa, some Pentagon officials say the international market for U.S. arms is slowing, particularly in Europe.

candidate Jimmy Carter, for example, has indicated he favors restricting U.S. weapons trade.

Fairchild officials recently sent a letter to Mr. Carter, inviting him to visit the company's capabilities of the A-10.

Since 1950, the United States has sent — through direct sales or loans — some \$40 billion worth of arms abroad.

Whether U.S. arms sales in 1976 will reach the \$4 billion (1975 billion annual sales range of recent years) is uncertain. Sales of such items as lightweight field and missile continue, particularly in the Middle East. Sales of most large weapons projects, such as expensive fighter bombers, have slackened considerably, however.

In addition, European nations now are working toward standardized weapons production — such as in the development of the new F-16 lightweight fighter.

Whatever sales develop abroad, the A-10 is winning widespread praise from U.S. Air Force officials as a key defensive element in Central Europe, where the Soviets and Warsaw Pact powers maintain large tank forces.

From page 1

★Britain to outlaw mercenaries?

time it has had to be careful not to suggest infringing the basic freedoms of ordinary British citizens in order to prevent politically harmful acts being done by some of these citizens.

First of all, the commission suggests the 1870 Foreign Enlistment Act, which makes it a criminal offense to be a mercenary under certain circumstances, is too vague and outdated and should be abolished. No prosecutions were ever brought under this act.

The commission says it would be impossible to enforce any law that would prohibit Britons from becoming mercenaries abroad. It defines as a mercenary, "Any person who serves voluntarily and for pay in some armed force other than that of Her Majesty." It refuses to distinguish between "good" and "bad" mercenaries, saying only that people become mercenaries for a variety of reasons, from idealism to financialism to greed.

It suggests therefore, that "any fresh legislation should be directed against the activities in the United Kingdom of those who take steps calculated to induce persons to take up service as mercenaries abroad." If such legislation is indeed enacted, it would hit not only private recruiters, like Mr. Aspin or Mr. Bonks, but

also official recruitment for the Rhodesian armed forces which has been carried on by mail and through contacts in the South African embassy in Britain.

Public reaction to its report has been lukewarm. Some newspapers point out that being a mercenary is an offense under international law. Others suggest that to prohibit recruiters, as the commission advocates, by means of orders in council listing specific regions — Angola, for instance, or Rhodesia — would make it possible for governments of the day to impose bans as a matter of whim.

The whole issue will probably require much complicated weighing of political pros and legal cons before legislation is presented to Parliament.

Meanwhile, guerrilla action on Rhodesia's borders mounts. Exits of whites from Rhodesia this year have exceeded entries by 2,280, whereas last year entries exceeded exits by 1,500.

In Angola UNITA forces are keeping up a hit-and-run guerrilla war against the Cuban-supported people's republic. And South Africa contends with unrest in black townships and guerrillas in Namibia. Solutions seem as far off as ever.

From page 1

★Namibia: leader would defy ban

Mr. Mudge scotched rumors that he would break with the Nationalist Party now and head a multi-racial group. "I have the support of my people," he said. "I want to take my language group [the Afrikaans speakers] with me. I must be prepared to stay with them." After a pause he said, "If they want to throw me out, that's another thing."

When asked what he thought the constitutional commission could produce that would satisfy world opinion, Mr. Mudge said, "Nothing."

But the U.S. might be satisfied with a solution that satisfies the local people, he added.

Mr. Mudge stressed that the convention could not just turn over the government to SWAPO, as happened with Frelimo in Mozambique. He called SWAPO a "group of militant and dangerous people."

SWAPO has taken the position that the delegates to the convention in Windhoek are

stooges of the South African Government, that the South Africans are merely trying to entrench their power.

And it does seem clear that South Africa has not suspended its political actions here but has further implemented its policy of apartheid (racial segregation) by holding elections in the various tribal areas while the constitutional conference has been in progress.

According to close observers of the constitutional talks, Mr. Mudge has spent long hours trying to make this conference work. Many blacks and representatives of mixed race at the talks have called him a "binding factor" between the racial groups.

Still most blacks in Katutura, the black township near Windhoek, think the talks will produce nothing to give them political rights. These urban blacks and much of the Ovambo tribe in the north, where SWAPO gets most of its support, are the missing elements at these talks.

From page 1

★Russians poor empire builders

The great empire builders of the past have been pragmatic rather than dogmatic, gregarious rather than chauvinistic, practical rather than ideological. And lasting empires have been founded on mutual advantage. Usually, trade has been the real cement of empire.

The Soviet Union has been in the empire-building business since World War II. Two phases have been discernible. In the first phase the emphasis was on consolidating the Soviet grip on Eastern Europe and using Communist parties elsewhere as the main vehicle for Soviet influence. A second phase dates from the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. The Moscow leaders seem to have resolved after that crisis that they would never again be humiliated as they were then and then when they had to turn their ships around and bring their

the interests of other peoples. And he has tried to impose his ideas and his dogmas.

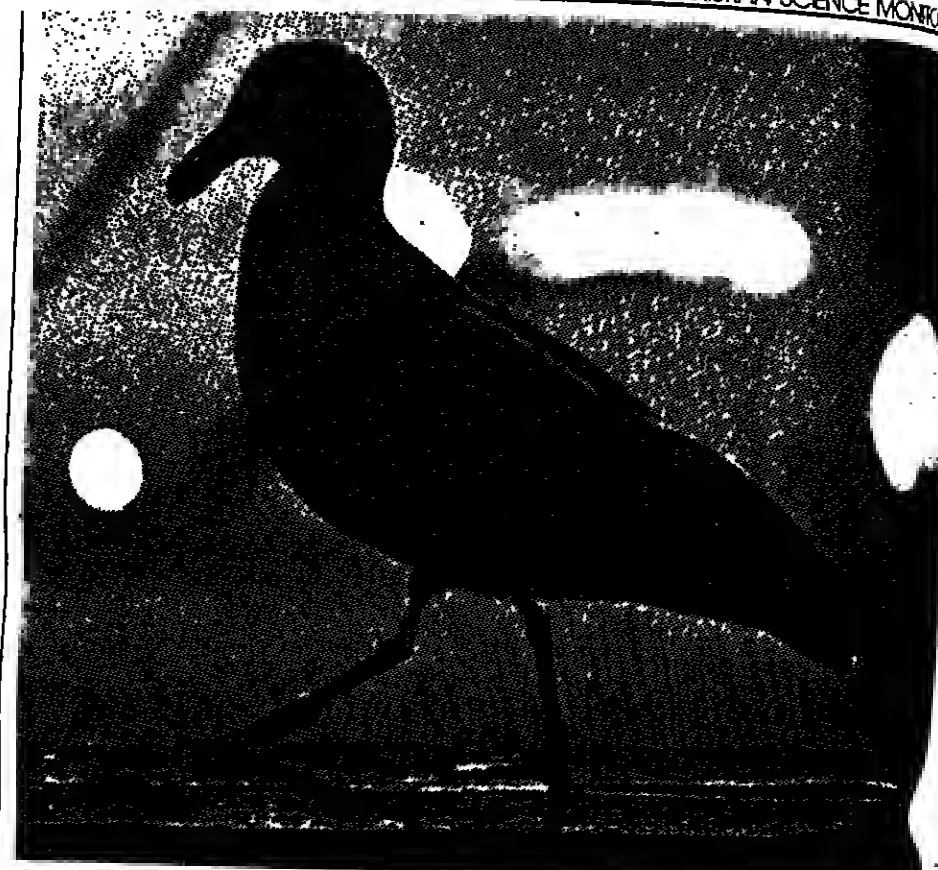
The Soviets could have learned from the Romans, who always adopted the local gods by the simple expedient of equating them with their own Roman gods. They could have learned from the British who offered the world's most modern industrial goods for the raw materials of the colonies. They could have learned from the French who treated their colonial peoples as racial and social equals, and even gave them seats in the National Assembly in Paris.

What have the Soviets to offer to other peoples? Weapons, yes — but usually at fairly stiff prices. Trade? The Western democracies offer better-quality goods at lower prices. Tolerance for other religions? No. A voice in the manage-

ment? No. The new Soviet empire is in the North Atlantic, not the South Atlantic. And there is a sinister ship, the Minak, in the Black Sea. The shipyard which built the Kiev and Minak are expected to turn out two more of the class.

But hereafter is a protector of peoples, not a builder of empires. British trade preceded the British Royal Navy. The Soviet Union once had imperial ambitions. In the post-Napoleonic period their pretensions also extended into the North Atlantic and the far Pacific. They owned Alaska and had a settlement at San Francisco. Their troops dominated Eastern and even Central Europe. Yet within 40 years after their great victories over Napoleon's armies they had sided of their own accord. They didn't really have the will to empire.

Is history repeating itself? It could be.



Sea gull steps out for an evening in Boston By Scott Heron

From page 1

★More hope of Lebanese peace

2. To salvage enough for the Palestinians (and save enough face for them in their present desperation, seemingly deserted by all) so that he is not open to the charge: either that he has visited on them a "Black September" suppression as did King Hussein of Jordan in 1970; or that he is the tool of a U.S.-Israeli plot simply to put them down.

Mr. Assad apparently intends to use the Arab League as something of a protective umbrella to ward off the suspicion that he is simply imposing "Pax Syria" on Lebanon and turning it into a total client state. The still not very-effective Arab League peace-keeping force is under an Egyptian general's command, and an accomplished Egyptian diplomat, Hosni Sabry al-Kholi, is the League's chief mediator on the spot. Representatives of such moderate Muslim Arab states as Egypt are acceptable to the Lebanese Christians in the peace-keeping effort, but the Christians are suspicious about the role which, say, the more radical Libyans might play.

Arab League mediator al-Kholi also is speaking of tentative agreement of all parties to the signing of a wider armistice. (The Syrians and a Palestinian delegation agreed on this on days ago, but three-sided wrangling between the Syrian and Egyptian Governments and the Palestinian Liberation Organization have hitherto held up its going into effect.) Whether this

la "U" or whether Lebanon has to face a longer agony remains to be seen.

Monitor correspondent John Cooley reports from East Beirut: Exhausted but beaming, Swiss Red Cross delegate Jean Hoffmeyer climbed out of his car at the head of the convoy that had just successfully taken 91 seriously wounded people out of the besieged Ty al-Zaatar camp into safety in leftist-controlled West Beirut.

This was a personal triumph for Mr. Hoffmeyer, after weeks of patient, frustrated effort and four abortive attempts. Mr. Hoffmeyer's oldest regret Tuesday's successful operation as a first step toward relieving some of the suffering of the Lebanese civil war and perhaps toward bringing about a state of mind that might lead toward peace.

We watched from the rightist military command post outside the camp. Rightist soldiers belonging to the camp turned back one truckload of water, first-aid kits, blankets, and other supplies the Red Cross had hoped to bring in. They took Jerry cans of water off all the trucks.

"We agreed to take out wounded, not send aid to the camp's fighters," said Ms. Ysabel, a spokeswoman for Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party, one of the rightist groups that earlier opposed the evacuation.

Earthquake forecasting: Ford, Congress disagree

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A split is widening between Congress and the White House over how to proceed with earthquake forecasting.

Federal budget figures show decreasing amounts for earthquake forecasting while Congress may soon boost support in the aftermath of China's major quake.

The Chinese have some 10,000 trained earthquake specialists (more than 10 times the U.S. total) with 5,000 seismic observation points.

Although they failed to forecast the July 28 quake — meaning 8.2 on the Richter scale — they expected a large quake before 1980 and claim to have predicted 10 quakes in recent years, says U.S. Geological officials.

Plans to build 2,000 "strong-motion" detection stations in the U.S. have been slowed by White House cuts in budgets of the U.S. Geological Survey and National Science Foundation, say congressional

backers of new earthquake-forecasting bills. Both agencies' budgets lost \$1 million in austerity cutbacks.

But in May the Senate passed a bill to expand current U.S. earthquake research activities. The House is also wrapping up work on similar legislation which would pump \$30 million over the next three years into a federal office of earthquake hazard reduction. The administration opposes such a measure.

A veto showdown between Congress and the White House on the proposed action could come this fall. Major proponents in Congress represent quake-prone Alaska, California, and Washington state.

The new science of earthquake forecasting — say U.S. Geological Survey officials — has reached a limit on the amount of federal money it can use.

"However, we would emphasize that a true hazard-reduction program must include building codes, zoning ordinances, and warning systems which are the responsibility of state and local governments as well as research on predicting earthquakes," says Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary of Interior.

U.S. official calls arms sales to Iran 'devastating'

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Washington's deepening military involvement with Iran — to the tune of \$10 billion worth of arms sales to the Shah's kingdom since 1972 — carries with it "devastating" economic implications for Americans, says a high U.S. Government official.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the official said, virtually "caused" the 400 percent boost in world oil prices decreed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and, when OPEC meets in Vienna Aug. 5, from my press for a further price hike.

Yet, said an unnamed source, the White House — under Richard M. Nixon and now under President Ford — consistently has refused to exert pressure on the Shah to bring oil prices down.

These views coincide with publication of a Senate report alleging that, since a secret 1972 deal between then-President Nixon and the Shah, U.S. arms sales to Iran have been "out of control."

Mr. Nixon, says the report, agreed — apparently with the backing of Henry A. Kissinger, then White House national-security adviser — that Iran could buy all the conventional U.S. weapons it wanted, without customary policy reviews by State and Defense Departments.

As Iran's oil revenues ballooned, so did its purchases of American weapons. Today Iran is the No. 1 arms customer of the United States, and according to the Senate study, "50,000 to 60,000" Americans may be in Iran by 1980 to service arms contracts.

At least 24,000 Americans, the study says, now are in Iran and — should Iran become in-

involved in war — they either would have to maintain, and possibly operate, weapons systems or become hostage to the Shah, if they refused to do so.

"There is in all this," said a well-placed source, "a missing ingredient." What impelled Mr. Nixon and Dr. Kissinger to authorize unlimited arms sales to Iran, without conventional policy checks?

Since that time, as OPEC raised oil prices and Iran bought more and more arms, Dr. Kissinger as Secretary of State reportedly has opposed putting pressure on the Shah to halt the price climb.

Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, by contrast, argued vainly in White House councils that all possible leverage should be used against the Shah, as principal author of the OPEC price rise.

Dr. Kissinger, in these same White House discussions, stressed the importance to the United States of intelligence installations, including a radar network, in Iran.

Consistently, since 1953, when the CIA supported a coup d'état that overthrew leftist premier Mohammed Mossadegh and restored the Shah to his throne, U.S. policymakers have sought to strengthen Iran as an anti-Communist buffer between the Soviet Union and the Persian Gulf.

With Americans buying increasingly more oil from Persian Gulf powers, this policy has gained in importance. It includes a parallel effort to strengthen Saudi Arabia, largest oil producer in the Middle East.

Richard M. Helms, Director of the CIA under President Nixon, now is U.S. Ambassador to Iran.

Meanwhile, Mr. Simon continues to press for a changed U.S. policy toward OPEC. He favors closer U.S. relations with Saudi Arabia and stronger American pressure on Iran.

Middle East



University of Petroleum, Minerals in Doha, Saudi Arabia By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Oil money will benefit Arab art, culture, science and religion

Saudi Arabia endows the world's largest philanthropic foundation

By Dena Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The world's biggest philanthropic foundation is to concentrate mainly on Arabic and Islamic religious and cultural needs — a striking new example of Arab oil money at work.

The foundation, just announced, is to be named after the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, and headquartered in Riyadh, the Saudi capital. The Saudi embassy in Washington says its financial resources will be greater than any other foundation on the earth — greater than the \$2.3 billion reserves of the Ford Foundation in New York.

The new foundation will grant awards in the name of the King for research and study, contributions to scholarship, and for foreign study.

A \$1 million fund recently established by the Saudi Government for Arabic and Islamic studies at the University of Southern California is believed to be part of the new foundation.

In addition, the fund will construct hospitals, schools, and universities. In particular it will devote resources to the "world problem of energy, concentrating on new sources of energy including solar. Here the fund will finance some of the activities already begun by Prince Muhammad Faisal, one of the former King's sons, who is not only planning to supply an entire town with solar energy but is supporting hundreds of researchers in the field of fusion.

The fund could be said to be in the tradition of the Islamic WAQF or religious foundation in which many religious men would assign a large part of their estate. Religious WAQFs traditionally look after mosques and charities.

It is also in the tradition of the new Saudi

state which has hitherto made numerous uncoordinated gifts to states and institutions all over the world which will now be pulled together in a single institution.

No country with the possible exception of West Germany is better qualified for the role. According to International Monetary Fund figures, Saudi Arabia in April had \$24.4 billion in reserves exceeded only by West Germany's \$24.5 billion. In the case of Saudi Arabia, individual princes probably control almost as much in reserves and invested funds as the state itself.

The fund will be run and financed largely by the sons of the late King, all eight of whom are on its 11-member board. Through them much of the vast wealth of the entire royal family could be channeled into the fund.

Chairman of the fund will be the eldest of the sons, Abdullah, a Jewish businessman and the only one who has not had an American education. His mother was King Faisal's first wife; all the other sons are by his widow, Ifrah, a cultured and sophisticated woman who was educated in Istanbul and who insisted on sending all her sons to be educated in the United States.

The director general of the fund will be 42-year-old Prince Khalid al-Faisal, Governor of Asir, the southern province of Saudi Arabia. He attended two American private schools. While headquarters will be in Riyadh, the Saudi capital, there will be branches in Mecca and Medina and probably working offices in Western Europe and the United States and various Islamic countries.

Ford Foundation officials in New York said they had not been consulted by the organizers of the new foundation but had, of the Saudi request, supplied a copy of their charter, by-laws, and organizational chart.

Australasia

Marshall Islands: where blue waters are still bombed

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The great intercontinental missile blast off from California's Vandenberg Air Force Base ... and splashdown with unerring accuracy into a blue lagoon surrounded by a Pacific paradise of islands fringed with white, sandy beaches and topped with palm.

This is Kwajalein atoll, one of the Marshall Islands, which are, in turn, part of the United Nations trust territory of Micronesia.

After nearly 30 years of American administration, the diverse and scattered peoples of Micronesia are bracing for a new future. But exactly what that future will hold for different groups of islanders is being disputed here before the UN trusteeship council.

The Marianas already have split off and opted for a still closer, commonwealth association with the United States. The U.S. Congress has agreed, and their new constitution now is being worked out despite continuing protests here by the International League for Human Rights against what it calls "U.S. annexation" of the Marianas.

The remaining Micronesians apparently are divided. The people of the Caroline Islands are pushing for a loose federation with internal autonomy but U.S. control over foreign policy and defense.

Some leaders of the minority Marshallese, however, are making a strong bid for a separate, more independent vote. At stake is not only the political future of the islanders, but also control over the potential fish and mineral

riches of the surrounding ocean — and the status of that vital U.S. missile testing base on Kwajalein.

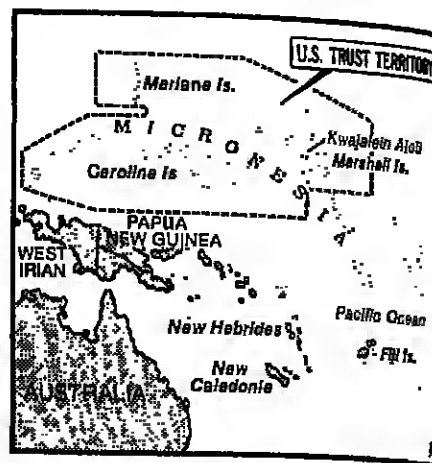
A delegation of Marshallese, dispatched here by the Marshalls Nitijela (legislature), has been attacking the proposed "compact of free association" hammered out in negotiations between central Micronesian representatives and the U.S. administration. (A section dealing with control over marine resources is still in dispute.)

"The compact, in the guise of granting a form of independence, is really a means by which the United States can continue to exert its control of the Marshall Islands," says Marshallese spokesman Anton deBruin.

The compact, the delegates add, enables the United States to retain its base at Kwajalein from which several thousand Marshall Islanders have been removed, voluntarily or involuntarily, in the way for the missile range and for American military and scientific personnel.

As a result, they go on, more than 7,000 Marshallese now live in comparative squalor and poverty on the small island of Ebeye while 3,500 Americans live in luxury on the main Kwajalein island, which is more than 10 times larger.

American officials concede that treatment of Kwajalein islanders has not always been per-



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

fect and that the Marshallese do comprise a distinct cultural entity with their own language and traditions. But they say that Micronesia under a loose federation benefiting American subsidies and base payments made economic sense.

Now the debate has moved from here to the chamber of the central Congress of Micronesia. The Marshallese intend to fight it all the way — in the United Nations, in the U.S. Congress, in the Micronesian Congress, and, if necessary, in the courts.

Australia to Harvard: 'study us — we'll pay you'

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.
Most any American can sing "Waltzing Matilda" until the kangaroos come home.

But ask an American what goes on in Australia besides those jolly awagmen camping by the billabongs under the shade of the collabah trees and the answer won't go much beyond koola bears and Evonne Goolagong.

In an effort to bridge the ocean of ignorance between the United States and its loyal ally "down under," the Australian Government is giving Harvard University \$1 million to establish the Australian Studies Endowment Fund. The university will use the money to award a professorship in Australian studies, as well as sponsor visiting Australian scholars; the acquisition of library materials; and symposia on the country's history and culture.

While other American universities such as Duke, Pennsylvania State University, and Yale have more impressive records in the field of Australian studies, Harvard was selected by former Australian Labor Party Prime Minister Gough Whitlam because of the institution's "international reputation and prestige," said an Australian involved in the negotiations.

Soma Australians expected that the December election of a new Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser of the Liberal Party, might swing the gift toward Yale, but Harvard remained first choice.

The \$1 million endowment is said to be Australia's largest single contribution among its U.S. biennial gifts which have included touring orchestras, ballet companies, and a rough-riding team which is competing in a Cheyenne, Wyoming, rodeo.

In America's academic community "Australia, like Canada and the other U.S. allies, is taken for granted," says Australian Ross Terrill, associate professor of government at Harvard. "We tend to study our enemies. I am a chief case in point. China is my field."

"The Australian experience is that of a new country. It parallels the United States, yet is stuck down in a region of Asia. History makes Australia Western but geography makes it Asian. It makes an interesting case study," says Mr. Terrill.

"Like the United States, Australia had its open frontier, its gold rushes, and its outlaws (known as 'bush rangers')." Like the United States it started as a British settlement.

According to Professor Terrill, there "has been a significant number of Americans emigrating to Australia recently to get away from the problems of overdevelopment. They are looking for a simpler life."

He adds, "What they don't realize is that half of the Australians live in the cities that are just the same as here. Americans come to Australia expecting to commune with the koola bears and kangaroos, but most of the people living there have never seen one."

A careless remark reveals racial friction in NZ

By Anislaire Carthew
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Wellington, New Zealand
New Zealand's proud record of racial harmony has broken into controversy over an off-hand remark in Parliament.

A relatively senior National Party member of Parliament, Mr. John Marshall, said in a speech that the word "hori" was a derogatory term for Maori.

The incident itself was relatively minor and probably would have gone unnoticed, except that it happened in one of the highest institutions in the land.

It arose when Browdie Rawell, a Maori, questioned a word in a piece of legislation. The Undersecretary for Trade and Industry, Keith Allen, interjected across the assembly debating chamber: "Hori, don't you know?"

Use of the word "hori" caused an uproar among the Labour Party members, who played on its racial undertones.

To many New Zealanders, particularly to the indigenous Maoris, "hori" is a derogatory word, roughly equivalent to using the word "nigger" in reference to an American black.

Originally "hori" was the Maori word for George. In many Maori circles it still means "fella."

Mr. Allen claims that it was in this context that he used the word. Mr. Rawell, after all, was an acquaintance from the same area of New Zealand as himself.

But the issue was not so simple. When he was first asked if he had used the word "hori," which is considered unparliamentary, Mr. Allen denied it.

Customarily, a member of the House of Representatives is not permitted to use the word, and he then admitted that he had.

He was then charged with lying to the House. After a protracted wrangle in which government members were visibly embarrassed by the whole affair, Mr. Allen was ordered to appear before Parliament's privileges committee — its own court.

As far as the politicians were concerned, the greater misdemeanor was Mr. Allen's apparent insult. But to the public the implied slur against a Maori became the important issue.

New Zealand is quite conscious of its record in racial harmony. For years it has been held up as a multi-racial society where Maori and European live side by side without rancor or friction.

But slowly that fabric has been eroded, and racial differences and friction are obvious.

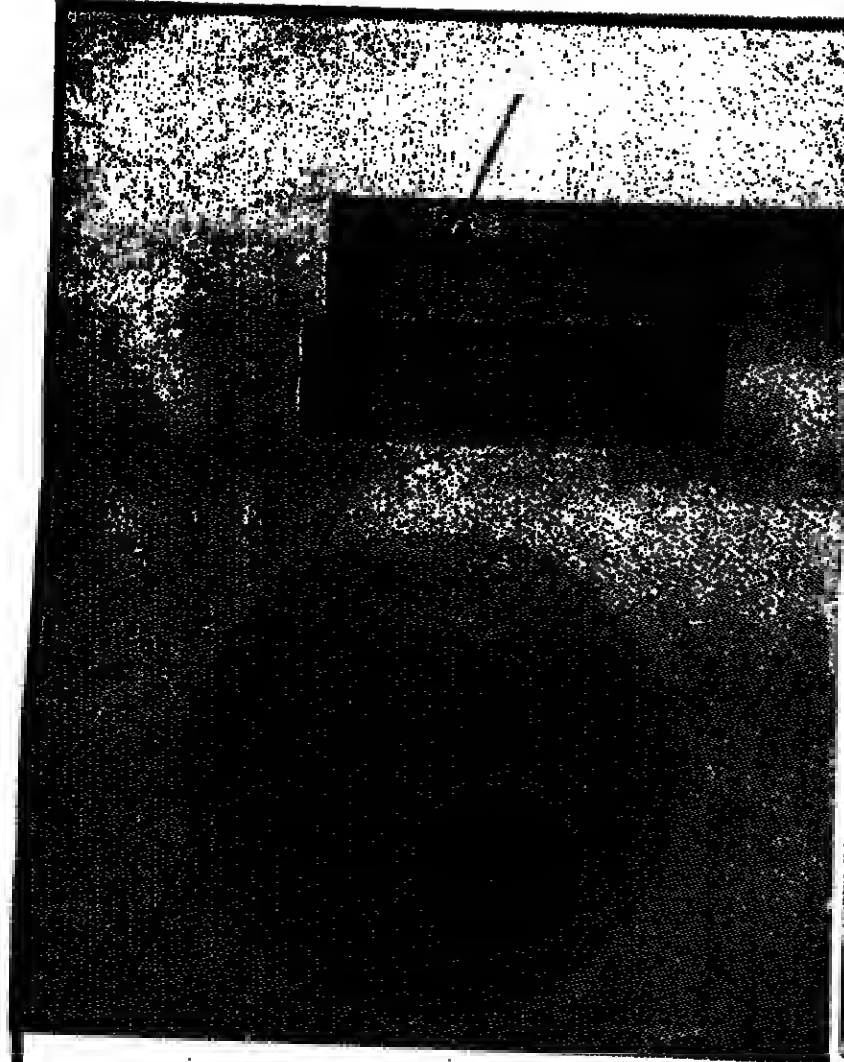
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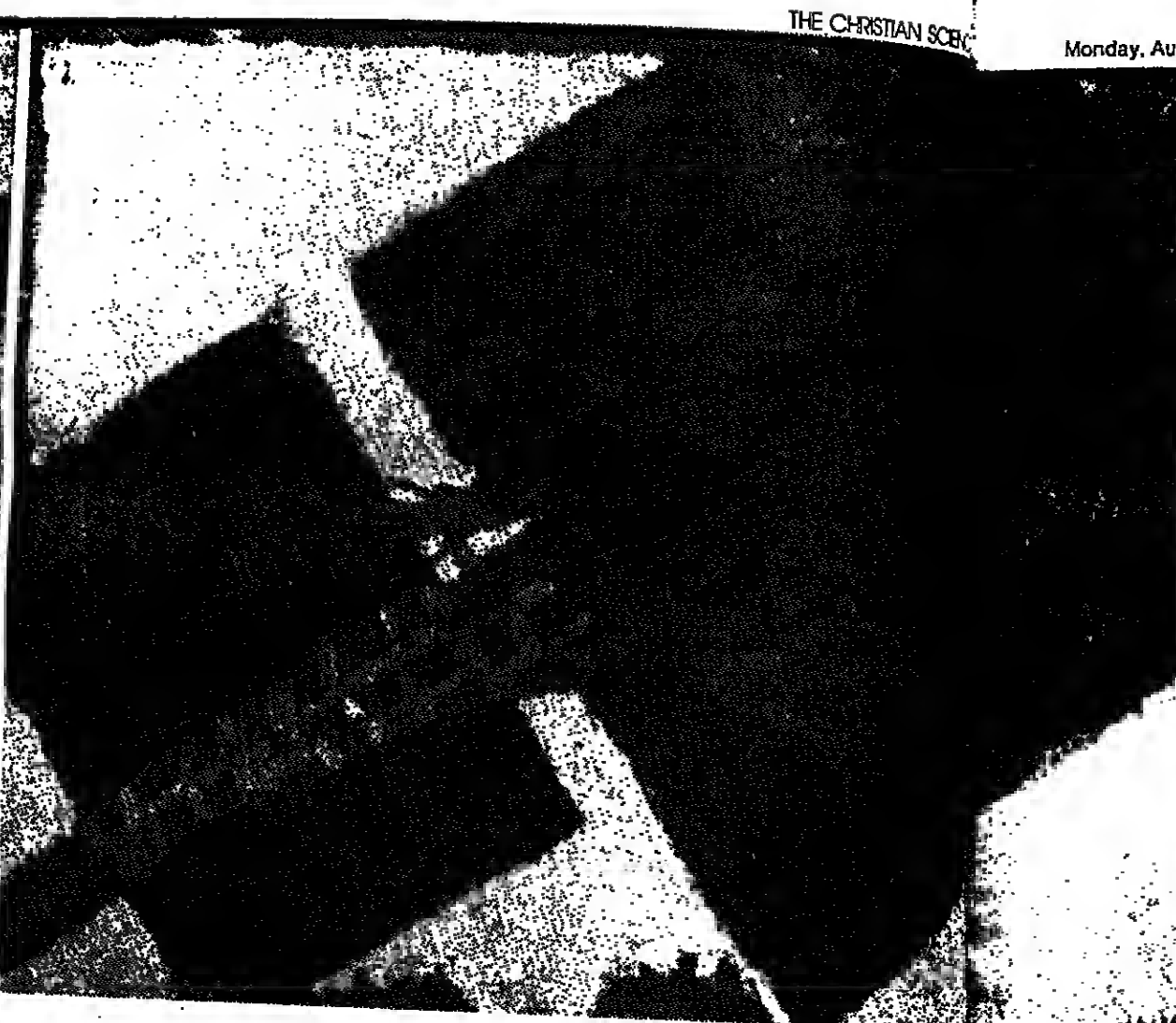
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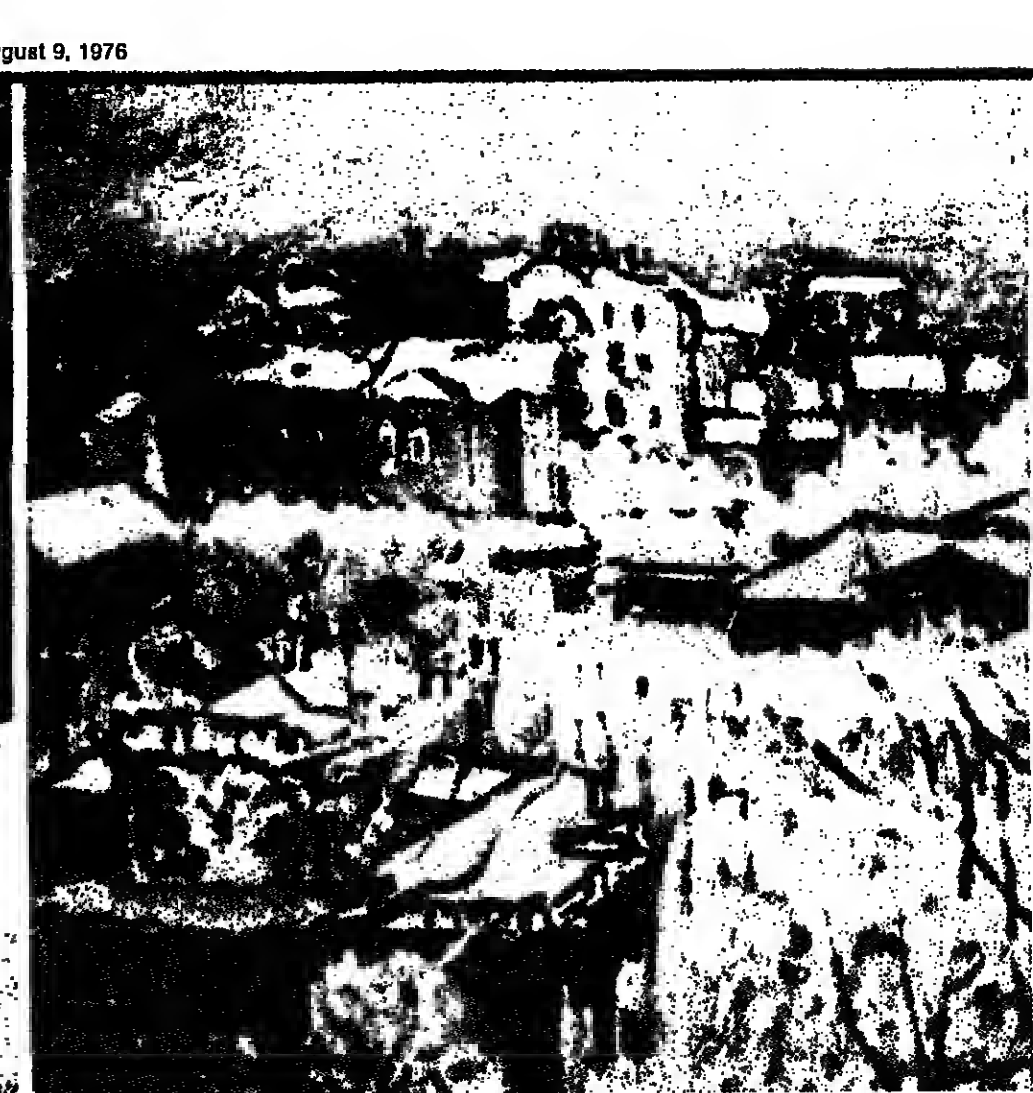
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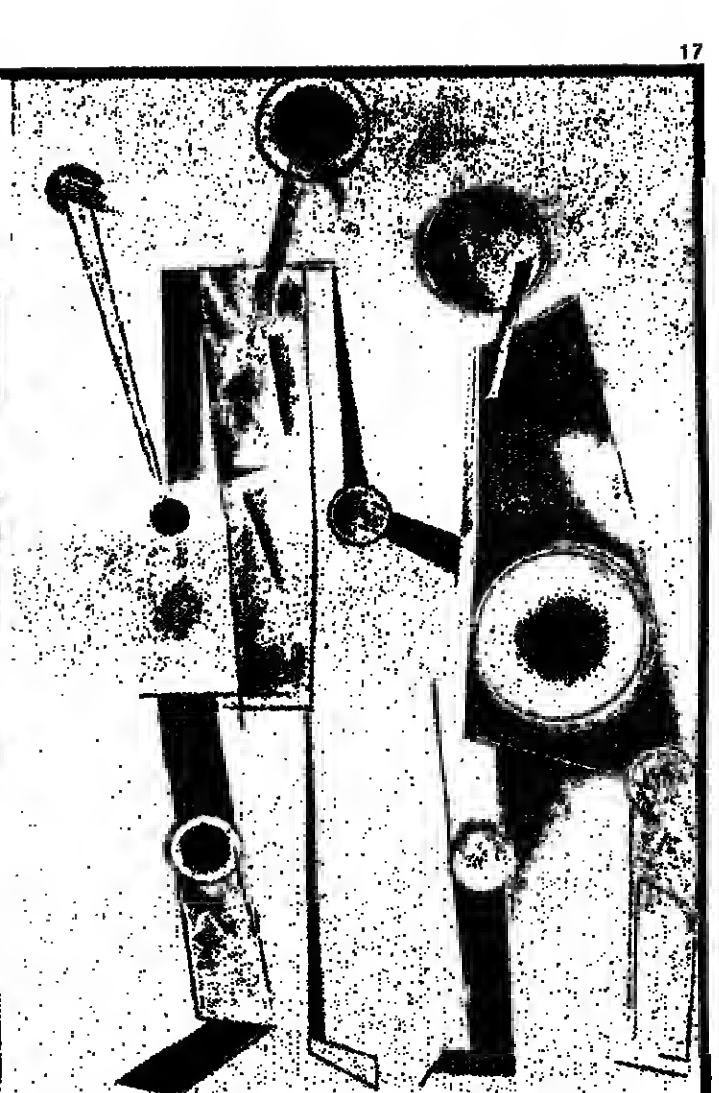
Composition by Kluun, 1921



Untitled work by Chagall, 1917



View of Moscow from his study by Kandinsky, 1921



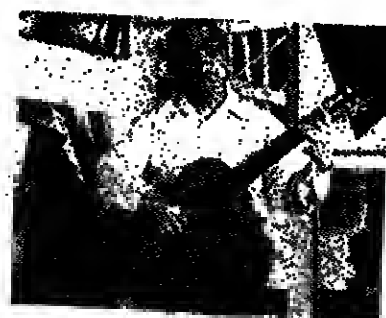
Robots by Rodchenko, 1920

Photos by Lee Johnson

Rockefellers and Kennedys are callers

In a small Moscow flat — the foremost collection of modern Russian art

Paintings by such renowned artists as Chagall and Kandinsky vie for space in the cramped apartment of George Costakis (right), a Russian art lover who has built up a private collection of works officially shunned by the Communist Party but valued at millions of dollars in the West. A report on his collection.



By Elizabeth Pond

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

George Costakis already has performed one great service for Russian modern art of the early 20th century — he saved it for the "second life" it currently enjoys. He hopes to do another service for it: to bequeath it to the Russian people.

Over the years the Costakis collection has become legendary. Typically, a representative of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art or the Museum of Modern Art in New York City would come to Moscow to see the collection. American collector Joseph H. Hirshhorn, who offered Mr. Costakis a blank check for his entire lot of paintings. Even Kennedys and Rockefellers and other American politicians who make the whistle-stop tour of Moscow manage to see Mr. Costakis and his magnificent canvases.

All these people are simply following a well-worn trail. For numerous Western art-lovers there are only two reasons for visiting the Soviet Union: the great Hermitage Museum in Leningrad, and the display in George Costakis's 18th-floor apartment at the edge of Moscow.

This anomaly — a private collector of abstract art in a

socialist society that outlawed all artistic styles except literal "socialist realism" — began just after World War II. Mr. Costakis — a Greek citizen who grew up in Moscow, where his father was a tobacco merchant — began by collecting traditional Dutch masterpieces and antique silver and porcelain.

But in the 1940s, he says, he "got a little tired of old paintings" with their sameness of dull colors, so he turned to modern art.

When I first got avant-garde paintings from my friends, there was such a difference," Mr. Costakis exclaims. "They were very dynamic, very colorful, very gay. I liked them very much."

In fact, these "very dynamic, very colorful" paintings were part of what has since been acclaimed in the West as one of those sudden explosions of artistic genius that occasionally stuns the world. From 1918 on, Kasimir Malevich, with his suprematism; Vladimir Tatlin with his constructivism; and their disciples and rebels provided remarkably specific precursors of modern American art in the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s.

Mr. Costakis finds this creative artistic burst in 20th-century

Russia as inexplicable as the sudden burst of literary and artistic creativity in 19th-century Russia. But he has no doubts about the vitality of the Russian avant-garde to Europe and Asia in this country.

Short-lived movement

The modern movement in art was short-lived. By 1928, only 13 years after it began, it had burned out. Its brevity was not primarily the result of government restrictions, Mr. Costakis believes. To be sure, the Communist revolutionaries who embraced revolutionary art in the first few years after 1917 later reverted to an older, more conservative art. But Mr. Costakis points out that of the avant-garde painters themselves ceased to experiment even before the crackdown. The artists and the buyers — just were not there. The artists were in advance of their time.

"No one could understand [the new work] at the time," he says. "What they were doing in this period didn't fit in with what was [considered] junk."

"In the 1920s I think they started to recognize themselves if they were going in the right way or not. The czarist regime didn't recognize them. The revolutionary regime also didn't recognize them [after some initial enthusiasm]. Little by little some of the painters began to be recognized."

For Vera Pavlovna. In 1916 she said in this country that what they were doing and she was doing was completely wrong and could never be recognized. So she left the group and . . . became again a figurative painter."

Rodchenko stopped geometrical abstractions. And he was one of the biggest experimenters. He started to do photomontage. Tatlin stopped his constructivism. In the end he was a more-or-less utilitarian artist, doing furniture and clothing.

The end

"This continues to 1925-26. From 1926 on few paintings were made, and in the 1930s very cruel and hard pressure was put on them by Stalin. Everything was forbidden. The end — this was the end."

"Many paintings, sculptures, hanging constructions, and reliefs and counter-reliefs were destroyed by the artists themselves. What remained was thrown into corners here and there, and no one took any care of [the works] because there was no hope . . . that this art would get a second life in 20 or 30 years."

"It took another generation — and the invention of abstract art by Spulniks and nuclear physics — before viewers could perceive the artists' prophetic vision, Mr. Costakis contends.

When he began collecting in the 1940s, the recognized elite of the revolutionary period consisted of only eight or nine artists. In his own evaluation — which he describes as "not very knowledgeable" — Mr. Costakis expanded this to some 45 or 47. Today, his choices have been fully endorsed by Western critics. They read like a who's who of the early modernists: Chagall, Kandinsky, Lissitzky, the Enders brothers and sisters, Kluun, and Zverev.

In the early postwar period Stalin's repressive cultural policy was still in its heyday. Memories of Stalin's slaughter of independent intellectuals in the purges of the 1930s were fresh. But Mr. Costakis was discreet in his collecting, and he says he never suffered any retribution for it.

Buying the paintings

His greatest difficulties come in locating the paintings that had survived — and sometimes in convincing fearful relatives of artists that he was not trying to stir up trouble in his search for this forbidden art.

"It wasn't easy to find those works," Mr. Costakis recalls. "There were no private collections of this kind because nobody recognized those painters before the revolution. And even after the revolution nobody liked them. The exceptions were just poets and close friends who got one or two presents from the artists. I had to buy [works] personally from the artists or from their families, widows, or relatives."

Sometimes there were difficulties because people [wondered] why I was asking for those paintings. Everyone was afraid to have . . . them. . . . But later, when they found I

was doing this with all my heart, and I liked them, and when friends told them so, then the suspicion melted. And Mr. Costakis acquired 90 percent of his collection at prices "no one would believe — just nothing."

In one instance he rescued a painting on plywood by Lyubov Popova that was being used to board up a barn window — on the condition he supply a replacement piece of plywood to keep out the drafts. In another case he and the widow of Kliment Ryckko discovered a cache of "electro-organisms" the artist had painted in his early years. Ryckko's later style was more conventional, and his wife had never known he once painted abstracts.

The physical conditions under which Mr. Costakis pursued his avocation would have daunted a less determined collector. For years, because of the housing shortage, he and his wife occupied a single room in a communal flat shared with four others. Then they progressed to two rooms, then three rooms: Mr. Costakis hung some paintings on the ceiling and paintings on top of paintings. Finally, six years ago, he acquired an apartment in one of the new prefabricated skyscrapers that ring Moscow. This apartment is very comfortable by Russian standards, although still cramped by Western norms.

Now the world recognizes that Mr. Costakis has a collection of 20th-century Russian art worth millions of dollars.

He is no dealer, however; his dream is to make their rich artistic heritage available to the Russians themselves. Mr. Costakis already has done as much as he can in opening his apartment to foreign visitors, young Russian artists, and others who want to see his paintings. But the numbers are limited to a crowded 30 at one time — and the groups are limited by the very expensiveness of Mr. Costakis's hospitality, which often includes singing a few songs for guests to his own guitar accompaniment.

Still no catalog

As yet there is no catalog or even full set of photographs of the Costakis collection. That was cause for special regret when some thousand of his lesser-known watercolors and gouaches were stolen in three mysterious thefts be-

tween September, 1974, and January, 1976. None of the stolen works has been recovered.

A book under negotiation between Mr. Costakis and Viking Press might help to rectify the lack of a catalog. The book's publication is uncertain, however, as Mr. Costakis says he has not secured the publisher's consent to let a young Russian art historian whom Mr. Costakis admires write a major portion of the manuscript.

Even more uncertain is the ultimate disposition of Mr. Costakis's collection. He has informed the Soviet Government he would like to bequeath his collection to the Soviet museum — provided it would be shown and not just attacked in cellars or sold piecemeal to eager Western buyers. So far, however, he has received no such assurances from the government. Therefore, Mr. Costakis has not committed his collection.

The late Soviet Culture Minister Yekaterina Furseva met three times with Mr. Costakis to discuss a possible exhibition of his works in the Soviet Union. Mr. Costakis had been led to believe the current Culture Minister Pyotr Demichiev might approve such an exhibition at the Tretyakov Gallery of Russian art in the fall of 1976 or the spring of 1977. There were rumors, also, that Soviet officials might approve an exhibition abroad and even publication of a book about the collection.

But months have passed, and there is no sign the present officials are feeling that culturally daring.

All of this poses a clear ideological dilemma for the authorities. Hailing the Russian avant-garde as the Soviet Union's own would heap world glory on the country's present leadership, as the legitimate heirs of that revolutionary art. But official "rehabilitation" of that unorthodox art could threaten the conservative socialist realist style that has been enforced here for half a century.

For Mr. Costakis there is no dilemma. His artists are both revolutionary and great. He affectionately shows off Kandinsky's "Red Square," a corner wall of Chagall's, and all the other favorites that cover every perpendicular inch of his apartment. And he looks forward to the day when these prophets will find honor in their own country.

home

Single parent home: how one family made it work

By Anne Thomson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia
The kitchen at the Sirna house is cheerful with orange walls and yellow cabinets. There is a large blackboard for messages. The table sits in a windowed alcove.

The table is the focal point of the house. Single parent John Sirna insists that his three teenagers, Chris, 16, Roxiann, 15, and Jeff, 14, be home for 6 o'clock dinner.

"I know that I am a bit eccentric about the dinner hour, but it is the key point in my day, assuring me that my kids are whole, happy, and home," he says.

The loom concept that father's feeling about dinner because the Sirna family has learned to accept each other. A new family unit of father and children has coalesced in the two years that have passed since Mrs. Sirna's untimely death. John Sirna, a busy corporate angler, took on the equally demanding second job of full-time parent.

"Basically Dad has become a better person since Mom left. He talks to us and tries to understand us," says pretty, competent Roxiann, who is open and direct and totally unself-conscious about discussing her family situation.

Although Mr. Sirna does not feel totally adequate as a parent, he is prepared to work at it, believing that "tenacity is the answer to life."

It took him a while to get it together as a



John Sirna with Chris, Roxiann and Jeff

"In some ways it's easier to cope with just one parent"

single parent, he says, particularly the house-keeping.

"I couldn't see paying somebody when I had three strong kids. Since systems are my business, it was easy to put one together for the housekeeping," he says.

All the housecleaning takes place on Saturday morning before anybody leaves the house. Together the family blocks out the following week's activities including the shopping. Mr. Sirna does the washing and nobody irons anything. "We wear it as is," he says.

He keeps a card table in the basement for the "great unmatched," an ever increasing and decreasing pile of unmatched socks. Nobody likes to fold clothes but everybody has a turn at it.

"Twenty towels a week will drive you crazy," says Jeff.

Mr. Sirna spends \$90 a week doing the family marketing, and does not look for sales because he has to save time somewhere. He shops three days a week.

In the beginning he did all the cooking but objected to the scheduled commitment at the end of the day. Fried chicken, pan-fried hamburger, and small white potatoes showed up regularly. Now a college student from Singapore resolves room and board in exchange for cooking. Rice has taken the place of small white potatoes.

Kitchen clean-up is divided between Roxiann, Chris, and Jeff. One does the brockfast dishes, and wipes the counters. Another cleans the table, sweeps the floor, and does the dinner dishes while a third cleans the pots and pans. Jobs rotate monthly.

Work does not stop at home. Chris and Jeff

have a lawn-mowing business and he earns \$18 dollars a week housecleaning at school.

Today Mr. Sirna is proud of his well-adjusted family but says the first 18 months were difficult. "I checked up on my thing because I didn't trust myself. I'm afraid the kids would leave the store as I come in on time, or miss the school bus, or begin to feel more competent, I got off my backs." He also took a course in parent effectiveness training.

"Sometimes I don't think that he is too about what he is doing, because it is a shock that he has not handled before, or because generation has a different view, but he is trying," says Roxiann affectionately.

Chris, a basketball star, is busy and busy in his own world. He uses home for eating and sleeping but has come to know his father as his mother left.

"In lots of ways it's easier coping with one parent, although I can't negotiate with one and one 'no' anymore," he chuckles.

Weekends find Mr. Sirna helping Chris in a garage in the garage, planning his home in the living room, or watching TV, talking to Jeff in between shuffling them to activities.

Like most single parents he worries about his children's future and is bringing them to be independent and able to take care of themselves.

Jeff Sirna is perceptive and the family's tank. He spends long hours by himself in the dining-room table constructing model cars to his own specifications. The table is closed once a week for Sunday dinner.

The large living-dining room is neat but a little worn with no lived-in look. It is the heart of the house, which is regularly turned over to Mr. Sirna who insists that his children cannot communicate over the sound.

The house is not decorated well because of a low priority. A new carpet is top priority.

Discipline at the Sirna home is achieved by discussion and then by gentle persuasion. Major offenses of the children include staying out without calling in, or not talking to their father where they are going. But Mr. Sirna tries to be flexible.

A family compromise was reached over the few. The kids wanted to stay out until 11 p.m. father said 10. They settled on 11 for a special event and 10 for just messing around.

"Dad grows up as we grow up. He gives us more freedom," says Roxiann.

He has learned the value of supportive understanding. Friends since his separation, he belongs to a structured single discussion group to Tostmasters, and to a tennis group.

He is not looking for a permanent relationship, but even ample dating presents complications. A weekend date must be dovetailed between taking Roxiann to her activities, getting Chris to basketball practice, and being home by 11 to see that the kids get in.

Many single parents, he prefers weekday dates when they are home.

When asked about his family situation, Mr. Sirna says simply, "We can live with it. I'm lonely, but I'm too busy right now to be anything about it."

Wanted: more substitutes for elbow grease

By Pamela Marsh
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Those soap pads that substitute for elbow grease when you are washing up - don't wot them, wet the dish instead. Then the pad will last longer and the whole process will be less messy.

Another tip about washing-up. Sprinkle those horrible bits of dried or burnt food that stick to the bottom of the saucepan with baking powder. Postpone the job for a couple of hours and the pan can simply be wiped clean.

Ever since I called for help with the housework kind readers have been sending in their ideas. If you have tips you would like to share please send them to the Editor, International Edition, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115.

This week a professional woman from Australia explains how she manages to take care

of a family, a 4-bedroom house, a garden and a full-time job.

No one can relax when things are forever being twitched into place - nor is there peace in the muddle.

Anything that must be constantly straightened to look right put it out! If you need to replace it choose something that "handles" well and pleases the eye.

For work method, notice your local doll-maker. If he is successful his benches will be always clear. He works perpetually before the public, always prepared for a visit from the health inspector.

Every job he does is followed by a collecting of remnants (crumbs, etc.), a stacking of empty containers in one place, a return of full containers to their appointed place (and of lids to theirs), and a wiping of the bench.

This is automatic, and means that his place is always orderly, and that he does not face a dreadful clean-up at the end of the day.

Make it a point to fill the sink and a couple of containers with hot soapy (or detergent) water before beginning a meal. As the table is progressively cleared, shooke scraps into a bin and put out into the smaller containers.

Washing-up will be more than half done when you come to it - meaning only to be rinsed in hot water.

Never throw dirty clothes or towels on the floor. Have plenty of containers for them, and train the family to put out soiled clothes before putting on something fresh.

Avoid handling objects twice. When you are weeding the garden, arranging flowers, or cleaning out a cupboard, put weeds, dead flowers, empty packets, etc. straight into a supermarket bag or a cardboard box.

The advantages of all this? You will never be caught "on the hop." You will never be "in a mess."

Does this work? Good question! It is now 9:15 a.m. My housework is done, and I have nearly finished this letter.

Homemade ice cream - the Italian way

By Lou Selbert Pappas
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

forms the outer shell of the bombe and inside is an ethereal egg-rich mousse, contrasting in flavor and color.

It is made about as easily as one, and they make a spectacular dessert for a party.

For a mold, you can use a two-quart chocolate mold or any pretty salad mold, preferably with fluted sides and a dome shape. Even a large hot mold with a tube center works well.

Italian Cassata
1 pint strawberry or raspberry ice cream
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup water
1 egg yolk
1/4 cup thick cream
1/4 teaspoon almond flavoring
1/4 cup crushed filbert or almond praline

Peck ice cream firmly into the bottom and sides of a 2-quart mold. Freeze until firm. Combine sugar and water in a saucepan, bring to a boil, and cook until the temperature regis-

ters 235 degrees F. or soft ball, on a candy thermometer.

Meanwhile, beat egg yolks with an electric mixer for 5 minutes, adding sugar in a fine steady stream over them. Beat until mixture cools to room temperature, then chill until cold.

Whip cream until stiff, stir in flavoring, and fold into the bombe mixture. Add the praline, and spoon into the center of the ice cream mold, filling to the top. Cover and freeze.

To serve dip mold in a pan of hot water a few seconds, then invert on a serving platter. Garnish with reserved praline or a few blossoms from the garden. Makes 10 to 12 servings.

To make the filbert or almond praline, melt 1/4 cup sugar in a heavy frying pan, stirring the pan so the sugar melts evenly and turns a pale amber. Add 1/2 cup chopped filberts or almonds and shake pan to coat them with caramel.

Four minutes out in a pan on a buttered sheet of foil. Cool, then peel off foil. Chop nuts with a French knife or pulverize in a blender.

financial

Poles hunger for Western luxuries

By Norman Sklarewitz
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw

Soon after it opened on a recent Monday morning, a small shop on Swietokrzyska Street had customers lined up for nearly half a block. An American visitor assumed the Poles were waiting for a chance to buy a small ration of meat or other basic food, but he was wrong.

The shop had the reputation for the best ice cream in town. Long lines at other markets here normally involve the purchase of fresh-from-the-farm tomatoes, peaches, or cherries, and not any serious necessity of daily life.

That situation reflects a key element of Poland's economic life: a determination of its people to get as much of the good life, Western-style, as possible. Meeting that penchant has brought some major, even potentially serious, problems for the regime of Edward Gierk and his Polish United Workers Party.

"There's going to be some real twists and turns in the coming months and years," says one foreign expert here. Still, he and other outsiders feel prospects are encouraging that this Communist nation can avoid overextending itself as it moves to become a modern industrialized nation.

With Polish labor enjoying a 40 percent increase in real wages since 1970, the Warsaw government is keenly aware of the danger of runaway inflation if it cannot provide consumer goods for workers and their families to buy.

Not surprisingly, the United States figures to be important in Poland's future. Poland has long and, through a big emigrant population, close personal ties with the United States. Besides, the technology and management know-how Poland wants in order to compete in the world marketplace must come from the West and often not from America.

"There's no question that the Polish Government has adopted as policy a new orientation that calls for buying technology and borrowing capital from the West," says a Warsaw-based economist. That trend has already upped Poland's trade with the West to 50 percent from about half that level just five years ago.

With a target of a 10 percent annual hike in the GNP over the coming five years, the Communist government here, it is believed, will have to continue and even expand its dealings with capitalist countries. And despite the relatively long distances involved, the United States stands to profit from such exchanges.

In 1975, Poland bought nearly \$900 million worth of American goods. Agricultural products were a major category but \$180 million worth of manufactured goods were also involved.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Old Town Market Square, Warsaw: Fruit? Yaa. Ice cream? Perhaps

That level was up nearly 20 percent from the year before and came despite a drop in American buying from Poland.

That imbalance characterizes Poland's general foreign trade and is a source of concern in government circles here, of course. Last year, Poland's international trade ran more than \$2.2 billion in the red. With a respectable credit rate, particularly for a Communist country, however, Warsaw has been able to borrow abroad to cover this deficit.

The recession in the West hurt Poland's ability to export and contributed to the record foreign-trade deficit. Just the same, the government here was unable or unwilling to make drastic cuts in imports or to halt major industrial-expansion projects already in work.

The plan here is that industry geared to exports will get on

stream quickly enough to start earning badly needed foreign exchange before there is a major pinch. The need to get foreign technology has, it is reported, led to some complicated yet workable deals between Polish bureaucrats and Western business executives.

One idea is that a Western company with some needed process or patent agree to accept merchandise instead of cash. The Western supplier then has a manufactured product which it, in turn, can sell for hard currency elsewhere in Western Europe.

There is even talk around Warsaw that joint ventures with Western companies are being considered behind closed doors in ministries here. "There are some ideological problems involved, but the idea has its attractions," notes a Western source.

Made-in-Britain oil platforms: can the new industry survive?

By Edward Harrison
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
The oil exploration rig at present boring through the sea bed off the coast of Wales, carries with it not only the hope of those whose investment it is, but also the hopes of the whole of the British oil industry.

Only a major oil find to the west of Britain, it is now thought, can lift the industry out of its present doldrums.

Five years ago no one would have thought it possible that at the very moment when North Sea oil was coming on stream and Britain was just about to become self-sufficient in oil that Britain's oil platform construction industry

would be facing such massive problems that its very future was threatened.

Yet that is the case today. Britain has eight yards equipped to build the giant steel or concrete platforms which have to withstand the pressures of the heaving waters of the North Sea up to depths of almost 500 feet. Yet of those eight yards, two have never built a platform and the remaining six are now working on their last orders.

While the government unofficially expects orders for 30 platforms to be placed by the end of 1980, orders worth £4,300 million, government ministers acknowledge that the chances of any of those new orders being placed by the end of the year are very slim. The short-term outlook for the yards is critical.

Only one of the yards is exhibiting any optimism. J. R. McDermott at Ardeer in Scotland is still taking on labor and putting men through its intensive welding training course.

It sees its own long-term future on its 800-acre reclamation site as offering oil companies a complete oil production service rather than just supplying the platform.

Time, however, is running out for the three sites whose major projects have just, or are just about to be completed. The majority of the 1,800 work force working for Laing Offshore at Grays, the only yard in England,

could be made redundant by the end of the summer.

The reason for the depression in the platform construction industry is that the oil companies are becoming increasingly wary about placing orders. The early production platforms ordered turned out to be far more expensive than was originally estimated. The designers were working at the frontiers of technology and encountering problems as complex and costly to solve as any to the space race. The platforms had to be able to cope with pressures and stresses previously unknown.

The first rigs were also constructed at a time when oil consumption was assumed to be steadily rising with costs remaining relatively stable. This has all changed. The oil reserves in the North Sea are going to be exploited at a slower rate than was originally planned and so the platform construction industry associated with the rigs is in a period of gross over-capacity.

While the British Government has been accused of aggravating the situation by creating a period of uncertainty by not making its own taxation and participation plans known early enough, it is now actively engaged in trying to salvage the situation and preventing a complete break-up of the country's youngest heavy engineering industry.

The government is hoping that with production capacity and skills available it might be able to build up a production platform export industry, but even the most optimistic followers of this school of thought only see this solution helping some of the yards. And such a solution may only be a short-term one. The rate of technological development in the oil industry is so rapid that many experts now feel that by the mid 1980s production platforms themselves will have been phased out as submarine techniques of tapping offshore oil supplies are perfected.

EXCHANGE RATES

	DOLLARS
Argentine peso	0.06
Australian dollar	1.27
Austrian schilling	1.68
Belgian franc	0.25
Brazilian cruzeiro	100
British pound	1.79
Canadian dollar	1.02
Colombian peso	0.34
Danish krone	1.66
French franc	204
Dutch guilder	372
Hong Kong dollar	2.98
Israeli pound	126
Italian lira	0.01
Japanese yen	0.03
Mexican peso	0.80
New Zealand Dollar	1.00
Norwegian krone	1.82
Portuguese escudo	0.34
South African rand	1.53
Spanish peseta	0.14
Swedish krona	2.27
Swiss franc	4.05
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people



Before the service, time to chat and prepare refreshments in the garden

Johannesburg: Black servants gather at mass service

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

There had never been such a church service as this in Johannesburg before.

More than 1,000 black women who are domestic workers in the white homes had come from all over the city in a kind of quiet flood. They had never gathered together like this and although the name of the meeting had been changed from a "rally" to a religious service, there was a sense of politics and unity here.

About a week after the service, held in St. Mary's Anglican Cathedral and called by the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, Rev. Daan de Tuit, 60,000 copies of a domestic workers charter were distributed around the country by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

"The charter is really wishy-washy," said Sue Gordon of the Institute. "But it will cause a storm of protest among employers," she added.

"White in Johannesburg wouldn't dream of refusing money to their butler the way they do to the cleaning woman who works for them," said a woman attending the church service. "But because there is so much unemployment they can get away with it."

Mild instructions, not law

The charter is a mild broadsheet instructing domestic women in some of the agreements they should reach with their employers. Some examples are: the need to agree on a salary before beginning work, and the

employer should provide free working clothes and good, nourishing food. The charter noted, however, that the items listed were not laws which could be demanded.

More fascinating for what it reveals about worker-employer relations is a pamphlet written by Mrs. Gordon instructing housewives how to deal with servants.

Some excerpts: "The African worker expects her employer to greet her first. . . Do not imagine that 'yes' always means 'I have understood' - it might well mean 'I have heard'. . . Instead of the term 'girl,' use 'woman' or 'man' in referring to domestic workers."

The booklet suggests that 60 rand (\$57.50) a month is a reasonable wage for a woman who lives in the house. These women are not allowed to have children with them. However, because most of them do have children, but are not married, they send their children to relatives for upbringing.

Please to recognize dignity

Miss Tiny Mchunu, who was in the cathedral for the services, has done domestic work for 22 years. She feels the main need is for the whites to recognize the dignity of the domestic worker. "We should form an organization to talk," she said.

But to another young domestic worker, who has four children and has worked for seven years for an Afrikaner family (a South African family of Dutch-German descent) at a wage of only 27 rand (\$31.05) a month, the most important thing is to increase earnings.

"The poverty line for blacks in Johannesburg is estimated at 120 rand (\$135) per month for a family of six."

Mrs. Gordon said that tremendous resistance to change in the conditions of the domestic worker comes most often from the older, richer, white women. The young couples are much better; they sometimes even give their workers the weekend off, she said.

Traditionally the day off for South African domestic workers is all day Thursday and part of Sunday. That is why it was a Thursday in June when these hundreds of women came together.

They talked a lot. They did not organize. They just talked while some of them knitted the long-looped sweaters which are a common sight here.

Afrikaners seek to help blacks

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg
Kontack is an unusual organization for South Africa. Founded by Afrikaner women, it aims to increase ties with blacks.

"I nearly felt over when I read about it," said a leading English-speaking journalist. "So far the membership is small - 22 who started two months ago, and 50 now. But the lack could well be a sign of a new feeling and understanding toward blacks on the part of Afrikaner women."

Afrikaners, descendants of Dutch who have been in South Africa for 300 years, have their own unique language. They are architects of the system of apartheid, which is universally condemned for its racism.

But tiny chicks and cracks have been appearing in the apartheid armor.

No opposition

"We did research for three months, talked to government leaders, ministers, blacks - and there was no opposition to Kontack," said B. de la Dippenaar, a Kontack member.

The goal is to be a national organization, said Frieda van Hooyen, the group's president. The Johannesburg branch has established contacts in the black townships that ring the white city, and other branches will do the same.

"Our whole direction changed after Dr. Sam Bull (of the black Dutch Reformed Church in Alexandra township) talked to us," said one of the women in the group.

"He said in the past the Afrikaner had all too willing to give money to the blacks. Money is a cold thing. It can do no good to the townships and help with projects."

Slum shocks

"The group already has been into Alexandra. We were horrified (at the slum poverty)," said one woman.

"We wanted to do something because we had a feeling something is bothering the blacks and it seemed nobody was talking to them. I find out what," said another woman.

It is the educated blacks who are frustrated, says Mrs. van Rooyen. "Never have we been so ready to rethink, and then the riots (in Soweto and other black townships in June) set us back. Still we are not going to stop," she added.

"The government has been telling us to build bridges," said Mrs. Dippenaar.

Kontack's projects will include youth programs and assistance for old people, said van Rooyen. A symposium, including discussion and discussion, is planned for October. Black and white women are expected to attend.

science

Hope for India's gentle crocodile

Scottish scientist starts new breeding program

By Pat Orvis
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
"It's hard to interest hungry people in saving the lives of endangered species unless they can profit from it," says Dr. H. R. Bustard, a young Scottish herpetologist who's just launched a campaign to save India's few remaining survivors of the world's oldest crocodile family, the gharials.

The skin of a 12-foot gharial may bring 800 rupees, or U.S. \$100 - at least half a year's wages for most people here. So it's not hard to see why most Indians would rather catch them than save them.

But a program of breeding and farming which Dr. Bustard now is developing for the Indian Forest Service will not only save the rare gharials, the scientist said in a recent interview, but could also draw close to a quarter of a million dollars annually in vital foreign exchange, while offering the chance for prosperity to poor villagers who now have trouble providing their families with two meals a day.

Dr. Bustard is sympathetic to the villagers' economic plight. And he feels he's not "selling out" the crocodiles either.

He argues that the laws banning crocodile harvest (wherever they occur - "even in America") work against preservation, for they do nothing to increase the dwindling crocodile populations, while at the same time depriving residents of a ready source of income.

Without crocodile harvest, declares the outspoken Scot, "there's no future for crocodiles anywhere in the world."

A harmless, scaly creature found only in the northern regions of the Indian subcontinent, the gharial prefers the deep, icy waterfalls of the fast-flowing rivers which pound down from the high Himalayas. It lives entirely on a diet of fish. It has the longest snout of any crocodile species, and individual specimens can grow to 26 feet in length.

The gharial "hasn't changed in 70 million years," according to the scientist, who found his four remaining adults at his project site at Salkola Gorge in Orissa in 1974, when he was sent to India by the United Nations Development Program at the request of the Indian Government.

On arrival, Dr. Bustard found other locations where a few specimens also exist, though the once-abundant gharial had been all but wiped out by poachers wanting its hide and by fishermen using set gill nets.



By H. R. Bustard

New lease on life for world's oldest crocodiles?

Last fall, however, the herpetologist managed to hatch 42 babies under artificial incubation - the first time the gharial had ever been hatched in captivity.

For the experiment he had built what he calls "the world's largest artificial pool" at Nandankanan, a state biological park near Salkola Gorge. Thirty feet deep with a capacity of 600,000 gallons, the pool is an exact replica of a natural pool at Salkola Gorge, complete with waterfall and sand dune - the gharial's natural nesting place.

Dr. Bustard collected two nests of gharial eggs in the state of Bihar, then rushed them to Orissa, where he buried them in the temperature-controlled artificial dune. Forty-two hatched (the gharial lays 30-50 eggs at a time), and 39 have survived. He also has two adult females and a male ready to breed in the man-made habitat, which will be the first time the gharial has been bred in captivity.

A lanky, energetic conservationist who calls himself a "crocodile demographer," Dr. Bustard is one of a handful of reptilians with an academic knowledge of crocodiles. A graduate of St. Andrew's University in Scotland and of the Australian National University, he has three Indian graduate assistants who will earn

PhDs from the project and provide a nucleus of local crocodile experts.

When the first 30 baby gharials reach the age of one year, they will be released into the 14-mile Salkola Gorge, which has been declared a sanctuary by the Indian Government. The sanctuary, located on one of India's biggest rivers, the Mahanadi, will eventually be upgraded to national park status for more permanent protection.

"The captive-breeding program will provide a central 'crocodile bank,' and hatchlings will be given to villagers to raise - along with the necessary technical training. Within five years," said Dr. Bustard, the first export earnings will begin coming in. The state of Uttar Pradesh subsequently hatched 20 babies in a project that uses world-famous Corbett National Park as a raising ground, and gharial breeding programs are under consideration in other Indian states.

There are also 88 "sizable" gharials in zoos around the world, says Dr. Bustard - most of them solitary specimens with no chance to breed. "I'm hoping the zoos will give some to us for the breeding program, and that they'll avoid collecting further specimens from the limited wild stock. We'd breed them and return half."

California discovers a power plant in a nutshell

By Frederic A. Moritz

Davis, California
From a distance it could be a dusty old merry-go-round - or a rusty hot-water heater.

But closer to this trailer full of machinery, pipes, and gauges, one can see engineer Robert Williams feeding discarded nut shells into a hungry tanklike contraption. They fuel a World War II Jeep engine that drives an electric generator with enough power to run a row of 1,000-watt bulbs. To be specific, the engine runs on "producer gas" given off by burning nutshell.

While this may seem a hard way to turn on a light, inventor-engineer Brian C. Horsfield says it may help farms move toward energy self-sufficiency by generating electricity from walnut shells, rice hulls, corn cobs, or tree prunings.

The device, built for \$500 in eight months by the University of California professor and his associates, is a prototype for a larger model that Dr. Horsfield is to build under a \$102,000 grant from the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

The small model, which Dr. Horsfield says has the capacity to generate about 35 kilowatts of electricity at 110 volts (3 to 4 kilowatts) by burning 50 pounds of waste an hour, to run a 15-horsepower pump, will be duplicated in form large enough to generate 250 kilowatts

by burning 700 pounds of waste an hour to run a 300-horsepower engine.

The larger machine will be tested at the Stockton, California, processing plant of the Diamond Walnut Company. During the first six-month stage, gas from burning walnut shells will replace natural gas to heat the boilers of the plant's ammonia absorption refrigeration system, according to Robert Hodson of the Energy Resources and Development Commission. A second three-year stage estimated to cost \$600,000 would use the gas to generate the plant's electricity with a gas-turbine engine, the exhaust of which could be used to heat the boilers, he says. Diamond Walnut's chief engineer, Ted Garbell, says the plant produces more than enough walnut-shell waste to generate its entire electricity needs of 15 million kilowatt-hours a year.

Gas turbines, burning either gasoline, diesel, or natural gas fuels, are already being used by small factories to generate their own electricity, with the exhaust sometimes used to heat boilers, says Richard Pittman, sales engineer for the solar division of International Harvester. "So far we have dealt mostly with factories and utilities, but there is not any reason why we couldn't deal with agriculture also," Mr. Pittman adds.

Dr. Horsfield believes that the method now being developed of "gasifying" agricultural wastes could be commercially available in two

to five years. The method is being developed by the University of California, Davis. It could be applied at rice-drying mills, cotton gins, and corn-drying operations, he says, adding that on large farms straw or other field residues might be used to produce gas to run generators and pump water.

Gasification of agricultural wastes to generate electricity and replace natural gas in California's food-processing plants could provide nearly 10 percent of the energy needs for plant drying, refrigeration, and other operations in walnut, almond, and rice-milling enterprises, among others, according to Mr. Hodson. While the \$6 billion Blue of natural gas that could be saved yearly is a relatively small amount, the savings could play a part in the state's overall efforts to decrease reliance on natural gas, he says.

While the U.S. has lagged in this area of research, the Swedish Government's experiments in gasification of agricultural waste go back to 1960, according to Professor Horsfield, who has conferred with researchers there. Swedish experiments have produced tractor and truck as large as seven tons powered by engines using gas from burning agricultural wastes. Switzerland is doing similar research, Professor Horsfield adds. He adds that the Soviet Union briefly worked on the problem in the 1930s.

Fuel for fusion: a cosmic relic

By Robert C. Cowen

Deuterium, the scarce form of hydrogen that would fuel nuclear fusion, may be a "gift" to earth from the cosmic dust.

It's so rare it accounts for only about 0.0014 percent of hydrogen in space. Something has enriched its concentration for earth to the point (0.02 percent) where there's enough of it to promise virtually unlimited fuel for fusion, should that process prove practical for generating electric power.

That "something" now appears to be formation of interstellar chemicals that astronomers once thought couldn't survive

Research notebook

the radiation and other harsh conditions in space. In the past decade, several dozen types of chemicals have been found in dust clouds between the stars. They include complex molecules that, on earth, are associated with organic life.

Now a research team at the U.S. National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) has picked up signals from a chemical called formaldehyde, indicating that, when that molecule forms in space, it can concentrate deuterium a thousand-fold. These observations by David Buhl of Goddard Space Center, J. Michael Hollis of NRAO, Frank J. Lovas of the National Bureau of Standards, and Lewis E. Snyder of the University of Illinois, support a theory of William D. Watson, also of the University of Illinois, that space molecules are agents for concentrating this rare form of hydrogen. Then, as planets like earth condense from cosmic dust, they inherit an enriched deposit of potential nuclear fuel.

The deuterium itself probably formed early in the evolution of the universe, long before stars and galaxies appeared. Because of the primordial role deuterium played, its abundance in space today helps cosmologists estimate the overall mass of the universe. And that's something they would like to know to predict where the universe is heading. Does it have enough mass for gravity eventually to halt the universe's expansion and make it collapse upon itself? Or is the mass so small, its gravity so weak, that the universe will expand forever into a vast emptiness?

In theory, the more primordial deuterium seen today, the smaller the overall mass of the universe. A concentration of 0.0014 percent in cosmic hydrogen already implies too little mass to halt the universe's expansion. If interstellar molecules have captured some of the deuterium, then the 0.0014 percent seen in free hydrogen may underestimate the amount of deuterium that exists. That would mean seven-fold overall mass to halt expansion.

But this is only speculation. Of more practical importance is the fact that interstellar chemistry has given earth an enriched heritage of a primitive cosmic material that, as fuel for fusion, may help meet growing energy needs.

Pollution hits the poor

It's finally official: pollution affects poor people more than the middle class or wealthy, according to a study by the Energy Policy Project of the Ford Foundation. The study, divided Washington, D.C., into sections according to race, rent, and income. Correlations were made with various pollutants. The study found that less than 1 percent of the families making over \$7,000 a year were exposed to carbon monoxide levels above the federal standard in 1968. But 13 percent of the families below this line were so afflicted.

However, new air quality regulations not only decrease the amount of pollutants breathed by all citizens but also narrow the difference in exposure between classes.

Results of the study are published in the March issue of *Environment* magazine.



Photos by June Goodwin

Service organizers Fikile Mofshaa (L) and Leah Tutu.



By Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

A group of African women feel gap between races must be bridged

arts/books

Alicia de Larrocha — 4ft. 9in. keyboard giant

By Jo Ann Levine
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
New York

She enjoyed playing the piano — and now she gives concerts.

It is as simple as that when Alicia de Larrocha, one of the world's great pianists, talks about her life.

The 4-foot 9-inch artist from Spain was sitting on the edge of a chair in her New York hotel room. She touched her short muscular fingers together repeatedly while she talked, as though brushing the keys on the rented upright Steinway between her bed and the window — the piano which she was playing when I rang her doorbell.

Interview

She gave her first recital at the age of 5 and played with the Madrid Symphony when she was 9.

After performing in Europe, she made her U.S. debut in New York's Town Hall in 1955. She received good reviews but did not return to the United States until 1965. Since then, she has made three major tours each year in the United States and Canada.

Even though she has won critical acclaim, she doesn't read reviews because "I know if I play correctly or not . . . and I am never satisfied!"

Wrote one New York Times critic:

"De Larrocha with her unassuming humility is the quintessence of the great concert artist. Display for its own sake and personal vanity are absent when she performs the music she treasures and embodies."

Said another critic: "She has a technique that can be classified as stupendous. This tiny Spanish woman is pianistically flawless, with inflexible fingers, brilliant sonorities, stately rhythm, everything."

It criticizes her, nonetheless into her. Does she understand why?

"I can't understand . . . There is nothing really very special about me, nothing really very different from any pianist with a good background. I'm doing what I think is logical with the music."

"My teacher [Frank Marshall] was always concerned with tone and sonority. To make music of the best quality you also need the

phrase, the legato, the technique. It is complex . . ."

How do you feel when you play well — according to you?

"I never play very well according to me. Never."

"Never . . . there are some days I am enjoying; other days I am suffering terribly. The day I am enjoying, it doesn't mean I am playing well."

What about the critics who say (apparently) that she plays Bach with a Spanish feel?

She squirmed in her chair. " . . . when I hear a rhythm they say it is Spanish. But it is rhythm. If you aren't able to get a rhythm with Bach, you aren't able to play Spanish music. Spanish music has a rhythm. Bach has a lot of rhythm. He has a lot of rhythm, but Bach has more than I."

She spoke about the time she spent teaching and forming more and more.

"I never thought to do anything. I never thought to ask for anything. I am far, far, far from me. And I was never, disappointed I was not always giving concerts."

But you kept on learning?

"Of course . . . A career is not art. So people try 'to make a profession from art' art is not a profession."

During the time when she was teaching, rather than performing, she said, she had to develop sensitivity.

"I worked out right, but, you know, it is different way. I worked just to enjoy music because I was pushed to work . . . Young artists . . . need time to develop everything especially sensitivity. And I don't just want music, but human sensitivity. Sensitivity really is the touch, the weight of the artist."

She speaks fondly of young American pianist Gunrick Ohlsson ("There is a young girl coming up") and of Russian pianist Vladimir Viardo, winner of the 1973 Van Cliburn competition.

Marianne de Larrocha's husband, Juan Turru, and her teen-ager daughter are five in Barcelona.

"Such a life. We [women] are not only things — we are mothers, we are wives . . . very difficult."

"More and more," she added, "I am grateful for my music. . . it is a real gift."



"I never play very well according to me. Never."

Edward Heath's course for sailing and politics

Sailing: A Course of My Life, by Edward Heath. New York: Stein & Day. \$14.95. London: Sidgwick & Jackson. £5.50.

By David Anable

"The pursuit of excellence should be our purpose; its achievement brings its own satisfaction."

It is difficult to quarrel with such a sentiment. Not least when it comes from a man who rose in wartime from private to lieutenant-colonel, in peacetime from carpenter's son to Prime Minister, and in his spare time from landlubber to captain of his country's victorious ocean racing team.

Books

It is difficult to quarrel with such a sentiment. Not least when it comes from a man who rose in wartime from private to lieutenant-colonel, in peacetime from carpenter's son to Prime Minister, and in his spare time from landlubber to captain of his country's victorious ocean racing team.

Taken out of context of the book, such words seem curiously laden. They have the flat tones of a party political broadcast — a medium in which Mr. Heath scarcely excelled. Yet within the context of the book, of the excitement of Admirals Cup and Sydney-to-Hobart Race, they ring with sincerity. He is writing from the heart. At last he communicates. Perhaps even inspires.

As Prime Minister, in a moment of national crisis, he could not persuade his countrymen to back him against the striking coal miners in 1974; the people threw him out of office. But as author and sailor he bridges the gap. His first book has become a British best-seller.

Whether the British will heed his philosophy of life, of course, is something else again. For Mr. Heath is not a man for cruising. He races. All out.

"We race to win," he said flatly at a press conference marking the American publication of his book. As a nation, he adds, Britain, too, can't afford to cruise but must go all out to win.

"Sailing" is a 10-year tale of ocean racing, told in prose and pictures. It takes Mr. Heath

from his first dinghy lessons off his hometown of Broadstairs — as leader of the Conservative party in opposition he was looking for a way of relaxing — through successes and tragedies to his present ocean races, Morning Cloud (No. 4).

The peaks of his sailing and political careers seem to merge in the early 1970s with his election to No. 10 Downing Street (the Prime Minister's London residence) in 1970 and his captaincy of the British ocean racing team the following year. He is the only British Prime Minister ever to captain a British sporting team.

In 1974 and 1975 he loses the prime ministership and, not much later, the leadership of his party. Perhaps it is a false impression, but his sea-experiences again seem to follow that

on land; the stunning wins appear to echo what, and in 1974 he loses his boat (Morning Cloud No. 3), his godson, and another member in a storm off the English coast. "movement crew" was taking the boat to one port to another without Mr. Heath on board.

It is all there in modest words and photos — full color as well as black and white. He details, though not too tediously, the non-sailing, the preparation, the sailing, the innovations that go into producing the best end top-notch crews. But, the book is a man's single-minded spirit shining through.

Let him conclude for himself: "It is the will to win which always comes and that depends to a large extent on the size of the crew."

He has proved it at sea. His book is intended to give that philosophy a broader meaning.

David Anable is the Monitor's correspondent at the United Nations.



Ted Heath: 'We race to win.'

By Kaye Jones

Italy's ancient 'Festival of Birds'

Forty thousand songbirds sing for their supper

By Alvin Deorling
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

From the air this town 40 miles from Venice first comes into view as a cluster of elms and willows and medieval spires tightly held in the curving embrace of the lively Livenza River. Surrounding it is a rolling green expanse of vines and grain, dominated by ancient stone farm structures and contrasting bright, modern villas, with here and there a crumbling fortress.

You expect it to be quiet, serene. Yet, as the plane drops down nearer, you note that the roadways connecting Sacle with neighboring towns and villages are jammed with traffic.

Buses, automobiles, motorbikes, bicycles, and hundreds of pedestrians are converging upon the town in seemingly endless columns. Outside the gates the conveyances are neatly sarlined into parking areas, whence everyone hurries on foot.

It is a joyful, holiday crowd, many families, lots of children. And everyone seems to be carrying something — bird cages. For this is St. Lawrence's Day, the time for Sacle's ancient "Festival of the Birds."

From half a millennium before the founding of the United States — yes, every year since 1274 — thousands of people have gathered at Sacle to hear the song thrush, the lark, the nightingale compete in song. The winning bird is proclaimed National Bird of All Italy, and its owner receives a handsome sum and prestigious diploma that is as greatly cherished as any Nobel Prize.

The origin of the festival lies in ancient times, when wild songbirds here were used as decoys to entice migratory flocks down within range of hunters. However for some time this region of Italy has been a bird sanctuary; it is now illegal to kill songbirds within its boundaries.

These sentiments, largely generated by the influence of Sacle, have given tremendous impetus to the festival — for bird lovers in the world outnumber bird hunters by many times over.

Sacle is also Europe's great bird market. Birds of just about every color, size, and species are offered for sale at festival time.

In recent years children seem to have prompted the occasion for their pet fair, as well. Cats, mice, hamsters, crickets, monkeys, rab-

bits, snakes, every furred and feathered friend of man, plus a few dubious ones with scales, will be displayed by their proud young owners.

It is dusk when we reach the center of town, the Piazza del Popolo. Hundreds of stands have been set up to accommodate the great displays: Parakeets, pigeons, love birds, canaries, macaws, parrots, and exotically plumaged birds are being battered here by the hundreds.

By ancient decree, Sacle's songbirds may not compete until after they have had at least four hours of sleep, and this means daybreak tomorrow. What remains of this day will be given over to festive dining, music, songs, and games. Sacle's quaint, winding streets, squares, numerous little bridges and handsome colonnaded arcades overflow with happy throngs. Sidewalk cafes today may claim the streets as well, for no vehicular traffic is allowed.

At 3:30 in the morning all man-made serenading stops and a pervasive quiet settles upon the merry-makers. The imminent approaches for the competitions begin.

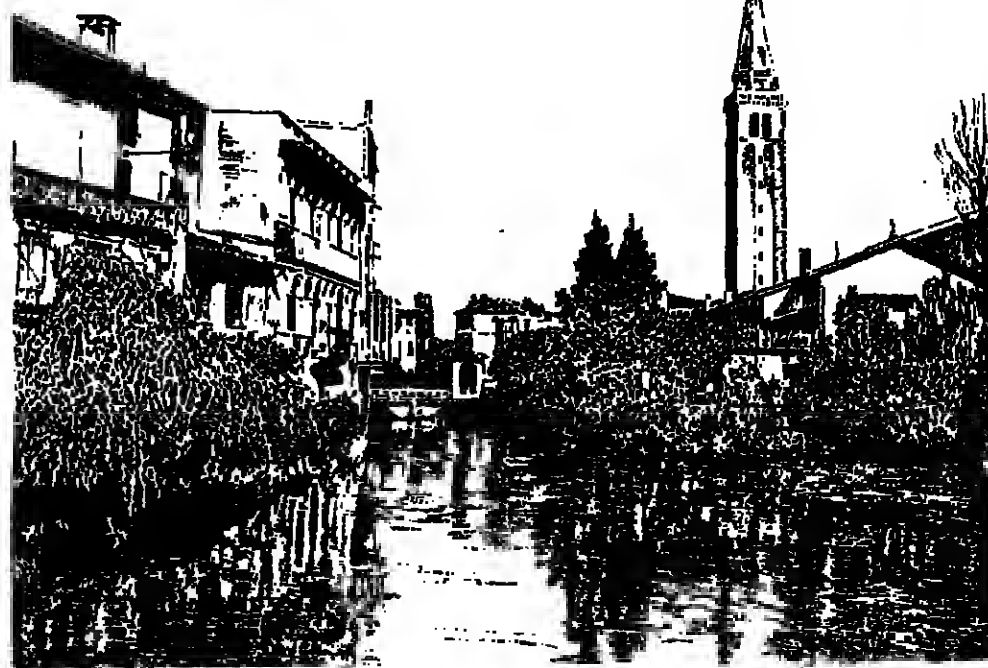
Quietly the crowds move toward the Stygian Parco del Istituto and stand shoulder to shoulder, in silence. Perched up on the tree limbs are the contestants — yet fast asleep.

The solemn trio of judges appears and moves toward the first tree. Often the sons and grandsons of other generations of Sacle's judges, these have been selected because they know the legitimate repertoire of each species of wild songbird. They will credit only those birds proficient in these — there are no points for songs learned from phonograph records or tapes however impressive such virtuosity.

Charles Darwin a hundred years ago noted that wild songbirds in France had been trained to sing Republican songs, noting that his friend Harrison Weir had written of a bullfinch which had been taught to pipe a German waltz, and who was as good a performer he cost 10 guineas. Tonight's contestants are all pros and will compete vigorously — but no German waltzes or inflammatory "Marseillaises," please.

Indeed, one year a whimsical contestant at Sacle threw the proceedings into an uproar when the moment came for his bird to perform: It let go with "La Bandiere Rose," the Communist song forbidden under threat of prison to be played, sung, or whistled in Italy.

The first streak of day lenses the night sky. It is a moment of magic. Suddenly are heard



Sacle, on the Livenza river

By Robert Zacharias

the first clear notes of a wood thrush. Gently it trills a low adagio, repeating each bar as though in counterpoint, then it sweeps upward in a graceful andante to a warm tremolo, repeats and breaks uninterruptedly into its second number, and from this to the next and to the next until it has gone through 11 songs, trilling off at the top of its scale in plaintive diminuendo.

The crowd's response is enthusiastic. "That is truly a great performance," someone whispers. "A champion! Perhaps the great Francesco [Wall Breaker, last year's winner, a Sacle entrant now worth \$50,000 lire. It belongs to the bicycle shop proprietor!"]

But the judges have moved to the next contestant, and the procedure is repeated.

This performance is equally gratifying. In fact, each successive rendition is so lyrically expert that none without the keenly attuned ears of the trained judges could choose between them.

After the wood thrushes come the "calling birds," skylarks and nightingales, inspiration for some of the world's best loved human literary and musical compositions.

Canaries sing last in November and only compete here in groups such as show birds and exotic birds of rare plumage. Show Animals of the Courtyard — chickens, ducks, geese, awans, pheasants, turkeys, and guinea fowl — are proudly exhibited and judged.

What a racket! These great performers in the park haven't stopped, and all the amateurs in the piazza have been inspired to try. Forty thousand birds singing at once! Pardon me, eight miles away, you can hear the Sacle Festival whatever direction the wind may take.

It is 11 o'clock. Every seat in the Teatro Zancaro is filled for a great final competition and awarding of prizes. This competition is among persons talented as imitators of bird songs, a kind of performance that once at-

tracted great audiences both in Europe and the United States. Songbird imitators once enjoyed social prestige in the salons of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; every Keith circuit had at least one for all the vaudeville years.

Those here are superb. Hidden on a hillside any one of them could competently call wild birds down from the skies.

For a grand finale, the imitators on stage render a well-orchestrated birdsong chorus, and as the applause dims the judges appear. Winners are announced to "Vivesi!" loud and vigorous, rolling from the theater wave upon wave. These axette the feathered choirs in the piazza to even greater effort.

At noon we end all the birds seem ready to call it a day. But we make a promise to come back to Sacle at first opportunity, next time maybe even to meet Bepi Camellotti, said here to be the first man ever to successfully breed the song thrush.

Museums in Wales

Two new booklets — "Museums and Art Galleries" and "Crafts and Rural Industries" — now are available from the Wales Tourist Board.

Welsh museums are utilizing lively new display techniques to cover a wide range of Welsh industrial, military, and folk life, featuring slate mining artifacts, maritime history, archaeology, canal history, Victorian life, and childhood memorabilia. Included in a new museum booklet is the imaginative Canal Exhibition Center at Llangollen, which recently won Britain's top tourist award.

The booklet describes some 180 workshops that welcome tourists, with details of access and opening times, maps, and photographs.

The booklets are available by mail for 35p (63 cents) from the Wales Tourist Board, WDO, P. O. Box 151, Cardiff CF1 1XS.

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Roscoe Drummond

Est-ce la dernière olympiade ?

Washington

L'olympiade de 1976 est terminée et il se pourrait bien que les Jeux olympiques eux-mêmes touchent à leur fin. Les difficultés proviennent du fait que la politique nationaliste a pris le dessus. Il fut un temps où les olympiades étaient un moyen de promouvoir la bonne volonté internationale; maintenant elles sont devenues un forum international de mauvais vouloir. Les Jeux continueraient à se détériorer de façon intolérable à moins qu'ils ne soient déliés des politiciens. Il y a, je pense, un moyen de les sauver et les éléments de la réforme nécessaire sont les suivants:

1. Mettre les olympiades entre les mains des athlètes; faire d'elles une compétition entre des représentants de la race humaine, non pas une compétition entre des notions qui politiquement divisent la race humaine.
2. Que les athlètes se représentent eux-mêmes, pas leurs gouvernements. Que les olympiades soient une compéti-

tion ouverte à la totalité de la race humaine et de ce fait prévenir qu'elles ne soient le pivot de la politique de la guerre froide.

3. Ne choisir comme pays d'accueil que les nations qui sont prêtes et s'engagent à respecter sans équivoque les règles olympiques, comme le Canada a refusé de le faire en n'admettant pas les athlètes de la république de Chine non communiste.

Le pétain dans lequel le Comité international olympique s'est mis ces dernières années vient du fait que choquo anné un plus grand nombre de gouvernements utilisent les Jeux comme un moyen de protestation politique contre la politique intérieure des pays participants.

Près de deux douzaines de nations africaines se sont retirées des olympiades parce que le comité a refusé d'interdire les Jeux à la Nouvelle-Zélande parce que son équipe de football avait été autorisée à faire une tournée en Afrique du Sud.

Le Canada a refusé d'admettre la

république de Chine parce que celle-ci n'a pas consenti à prendre le nom de Taïwan, et quand le comité olympique a décidé par un vote de lui changer son nom, la république de Chine a dit: «Non merci».

Un gouvernement africain, l'île Maurice, était si désireux de se joindre à la protestation contre la Nouvelle-Zélande qu'il a annoncé son retrait des Jeux olympiques avant même d'y avoir participé.

Il vaut la peine de noter que les gouvernements africains n'appliquent pas leur boycottage impartiallement. Ils utilisent les Jeux pour protester contre le rejet du droit de vote pour les noirs par l'Afrique du Sud, mais ils ne protestent jamais les uns contre les autres malgré le fait qu'une bonne quantité d'entre eux refusent le droit de vote à leurs propres sujets. Il pourrait arriver un jour que les membres des olympiades occidentales puissent désirer radier les pays communistes parce qu'ils refusent les droits civils à leurs sujets.

Tout cela continuera de plus belle à moins que les olympiades ne puissent être libérées de l'étouffement politique.

Le comble de l'ironie sur ce qui a passé à Montréal cette année fut l'annonce faite par le comité olympique qu'un moment de silence soit observé pendant la cérémonie d'ouverture pour les onze athlètes qui furent assassinés par des terroristes politiques à Munich il y a quatre ans. Le comité explique que cela serait «trop politique».

Le New York Times donne la bonne direction à suivre dans l'appel suivant paru dans un éditorial:

«Si une sérieuse impulsion de réforme pouvait être lancée maintenant dans les corridors et les salles communes du village olympique de Montréal, les olympiades pourraient être encore surgir avec une vie nouvelle. Abandonnée aux gouvernements, aux politiciens, aux comités et aux trafiquants, la flamme olympique vacille et s'éteint.»

Seuls les athlètes peuvent la sauver.

Roscoe Drummond

Die letzte Olympiade?

Washington

Die Olympiade von 1976 ist vorbei, und es ist gut möglich, daß die Olympischen Spiele überhaupt sich dem Ende nähern.

Des Schlimme ist, daß sie von nationalistischer Politik beherrscht werden. Früher haben die Olympischen Spiele zur Völkerverständigung beigetragen; heute sind sie zum Forum internationaler Feindschaften geworden. Mit den Spielen wird es weiterhin so sehr bergab gehen, daß sie sich nicht wieder erholen können, wenn sie nicht aus der Hand der Politiker gerettet werden. Meiner Meinung nach besteht eine Möglichkeit, sie zu retten; und bei der notwendigen Reform sollten folgende Punkte beachtet werden:

1. Die Verantwortung für die Olympischen Spiele sollte den Athleten übertragen werden; die Spiele sollten ein Wettkampf zwischen den einzelnen Sportlern sein, nicht ein Wettkampf zwischen Staaten, die das Menschengeschlecht spalten.
2. Die Athleten sollten für sich selbst

stehen, nicht für ihre Regierungen. Die Olympischen Spiele sollten eine Athletenkonkurrenz sein, der der ganzen Menschheit offensteht; dann würden sie nicht mehr als Hebel für eine Politik des Kalten Krieges dienen.

3. Die Spiele sollten nur in den Ländern ausgetragen werden, die bereit und darauf bedacht sind, sich unbedingt an die olympischen Regeln zu halten, was Kanada sich zu tun weigerte, als es die Athleten aus dem nichtkommunistischen China ausschloß.

In letzter Zeit ist das Internationale Olympische Komitee in Schwierigkeiten geraten, weil jedes Jahr mehr Regierungen die Olympischen Spiele als ein Mittel benutzten, um politischen Protest gegen die Innenpolitik teilnehmender Länder zu erheben.

Etwa 20 afrikanische Länder verzichteten auf die Teilnahme an den Olympischen Spielen, weil das Komitee sich weigerte, Neuseeland anzuschließen, dessen Fußballmannschaft es erlaubt war, in Südafrika auf Tournee zu gehen.

Kanada verweigerte der Republik

China die Teilnahme, weil sie ihren Namen nicht auf Taiwan ändern wollte, und als das olympische Komitee beschloß, es für sie zu tun, sagte die Republik China: „Nein, danke.“

Ein afrikanischer Staat, Mauritius, war so darauf bedacht, sich dem Protest gegen Neuseeland anzuschließen, daß er bekanntgab, er werde sich von den Olympischen Spielen zurückziehen, ohne sich je dazu angemeldet zu haben.

Es ist interessant, daß die afrikanischen Regierungen ihren Boykott nicht unparteilich verhängen. Sie bedauern sich der Spiele, um dagegen zu protestieren, daß die Republik Südafrika es abgelehnt hat, den Schwarzen das Wahlrecht einzuräumen, aber sie klagen sich niemals gegenseitig an, trotz der Tatsache, daß so viele von ihnen ihrer eigenen Bevölkerung das Wahlrecht vorenthalten. Die Zeit könnte kommen, wo die westlichen Teilnehmer der Olympischen Spiele die kommunistischen Länder aussperren möchten, weil sie ihrer Bevölkerung die Bürgerrechte verweigern.

Dies wird so weitergehen, es sei denn,

die Olympischen Spiele werden aus den Klauen der „Protestpolitik“ befreit.

Die größte Ironie von all dem, was sich dieses Jahr in Montreal zugelehnt hat, war die Bekanntmachung des Olympischen Komitees, daß es den Antrag ablehne, während der Eröffnungsfestlichkeiten einige Minuten für die elf Athleten zu gedanken, die vier Jahren in München von politischen Terroristen ermordet wurden. Das Komitee erklärte, daß dies „zu politisch“ sei.

Die New York Times weist in der Aufforderung ihrer Schriftleitung in die richtige Richtung: „Wenn jetzt, in den Gängen der Olympiastadt, ernsthaft auf eine Reform gedrängt würde, könnten die Olympischen Spiele vielleicht noch eine neue Aufschwung erleben. Wenn jedoch den Regierungen, den politischen Komitees und den Feilschern der Flamme bald erlöschen.“

Nur die Athleten selbst können retten.

Roscoe Drummond

The last Olympics?

Washington

The 1976 Olympiad is over and it may well turn out that the Olympic Games are themselves nearing their end.

The trouble is that nationalistic politics have taken control. Once the Olympics provided an instrument for international goodwill; now they have become a forum for international ill will.

The games will continue to deteriorate beyond endurance unless they are rescued from the politicians. There is, I believe, one way to rescue them and the ingredients of the necessary reform are these:

1. Put the Olympics in charge of the athletes; make them a contest among representatives of the human race, not a contest between political nations which divide the human race.
2. Let the athletes represent themselves, not their governments. Let the Olympics be a com-

petition open to the entire human race, and thereby remove it as the fulcrum of cold-war politics.

3. Select as host countries only those nations prepared and committed to abide unequivocally by the Olympic rules, as Canada refused to do in barring the athletes from the noncommunist Republic of China.

The mess which the International Olympic Committee has got itself into in recent years comes from the fact that more governments every year are using the games as a means of political protest against the internal politics of participating countries.

Some two dozen African nations walked out of the Olympics because the committee refused to ban New Zealand because its soccer team was allowed to tour South Africa.

Canada barred the Republic of China because it wouldn't change its name to Taiwan,

and when the Olympic committee voted to change its name for it, the Republic of China said, "No, thank you."

One African government, Mauritius, was so eager to join the protest against New Zealand that it announced its withdrawal from the Olympics without ever having entered them.

It is worth noting that the African governments do not apply their boycott evenhandedly. They use the games to protest South Africa's rejection of voting rights for blacks, but they never protest against each other despite the fact that so many of them withhold voting rights from their own people. The time could come when the Western Olympic members might want to disbar the communist countries because of their denial of civil rights to their people.

This will go on and on unless the Olympics

can be freed from the vise of "protest politics."

The supreme irony of what has been going on in Montreal this year was the announcement by the Olympic committee that it rejected a request to have a moment of silence during the opening ceremonies for the 11 athletes who were murdered by political terrorists at Munich four years ago. The committee explained that this would be "too political."

The New York Times points in the right direction in the editorial plea:

"If serious pressure for reform could begin now, within the corridors and common rooms of Montreal's Olympic Village, perhaps the Olympics would yet emerge with new life. Left to the governments, the politicians, the committees and the bucketers, the Olympic flame is rapidly flickering out. Only the athletes can save it."

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page 1 du Home Forum
(une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

La paix, non le désordre

Pourquoi y a-t-il tant de désordre dans le monde et d'où vient-il, alors que les nations prétendent rechercher la paix avec tellement d'assiduité? Un pourrait bien méditer ces paroles de la Bible: «Dieu n'est pas un Dieu de désordre, mais de paix.»

Quand ces paroles furent lues dans ma classe à l'Ecole du Dimanche, l'un des garçons demanda: «Si Dieu ne crée pas le désordre, d'où vient-il?». Dans la discussion qui s'ensuivit, le désordre fut comparé aux erreurs de calcul. Celles-ci sont le résultat de l'ignorance des règles ou de la négligence aux règles de l'arithmétique. La solution de nos problèmes journaliers réside dans l'obéissance au Principe de tout être, qui est Dieu.

La Science Chrétienne nous enseigne que Dieu est Tout. Il est tout pouvoir, toute présence, intelligence illimitée, Amour, bien infini. Tout ce qui est contraire au bien — le mal, le péché, la maladie, la mort, la haine et ainsi de suite — doit être invité, le mal et ainsi de suite.

Quand nous cherchons la solution d'un problème d'arithmétique, et que nous multiplions zéro par un et disons que le résultat est un, nous avons entravé toute solution du problème, car aucune tentative de multiplier rien par un, voire même par un million, ne transformera jamais zéro en quelque chose. De même nous devons

commencer à reconnaître que l'erreur — qui en réalité n'est rien — ne pourra jamais être réelle, en dépit du nombre de fois qu'elle est multipliée ou agrandie dans notre pensée. En nous attachant aux faits — à ce qui est vrai spirituellement — nous arrivons à la solution paisible de notre problème.

Christ Jésus guérit ceux qui vinrent à lui des maux du péché, de la maladie et même de la mort. Il exigeait que ses disciples soient fidèles à Dieu. Il promit que cette vérité, ou compréhension, libérerait les hommes du mal.

La Christ, la Vérité, est avec nous aujourd'hui, guérissant ceux qui sont troublés par la présentation constante de l'erreur aux sens physiques. Le mal, le mal, il y a un effort persistant pour impressionner l'humanité de la puissance du mal. Mais cela ne le rend pas vrai. Nous pou-

vons remplacer les faux concepts et suggestions par la vérité de l'Entendement divin jusqu'à ce que le pouvoir du bien et la paix de l'Amour divin deviennent apparents dans notre existence. Mary Baker Eddy, qui découvrit et fonda la Science Chrétienne, écrit: «La raison, bien dirigée, sert à corriger les erreurs du sens corporel.»

A mesure que chaque individu se libère des désordres d'un monde matériel, qui est en réalité l'aggrégat de la pensée matérielle, dans la même mesure le mal diminue dans le monde. Le pouvoir du bien, révélant l'humanité, peut dissiper ces sombres visions de l'irréel, du sens désordonné de l'être.

Chaque individu qui fait un effort constant pour remplir sa pensée de bien spirituel travaille vraiment pour la paix, non seulement pour lui-même, mais pour le

monde. Cela continuera jusqu'à ce que la terre soit remplie de pensées de paix et que le royaume de Dieu soit vraiment venu sur la terre. Nous pouvons tous commencer maintenant à glorifier le bien. «Et la paix de Dieu, qui surpasse toute intelligence, gardera vos cœurs et vos pensées en Jésus-Christ.»

1 Corinthiens 14:33; Science et Santé avec le Chef des Ecrivains, p. 494; Philippiens 4:7.

Christian Science, prononcez: "kristen skien-sa".

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec le Chef des Ecrivains" de Mary Baker Eddy, est en vente en anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Frieden, nicht Verwirrung

Woher kommt so viel Verwirrung in der Welt, wo doch die Völker sich scheinbar so eifrig um Frieden bemühen? Wir tun gut daran, über folgendes Bibelwort nachzudenken: „Gott ist nicht ein Gott der Verwirrung, sondern des Friedens.“

Als diese Worte in meiner Sonntagschulklasse gelesen wurden, fragte einer der Jungen: „Wenn Gott keine Verwirrung schafft, woher kommt sie dann?“ In der darauffolgenden Diskussion wurde Verwirrung mit falschen Ergebnissen in der Mathematik verglichen. Diese treten aufgrund von Unwissenheit oder Nichtbefolgung der Regeln der Arithmetik auf. Die Lösung unserer täglichen Probleme liegt im Gehorsam gegen das Prinzip allen Seins, das Gott ist.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott Alles ist. Er ist Allmacht, Allgegenwart, unbegrenzte Intelligenz, Liebe, das unendliche Gute. Was auch immer dem Guten entgegengesetzt ist — das Böse, Sünde, Krankheit, Tod, Haß und so weiter — muß unwirklich, eine Illusion der materiellen Sinne sein. Wenn wir eine Rechenaufgabe lösen möchten und Null mit Eins multiplizieren und das Ergebnis Eins nennen, haben wir jegliche Lösung der Aufgabe blockiert, denn keine Bemühung, Null mit Eins oder selbst einer Million zu multiplizieren, wird jemals Null zu etwas machen. In ähnlicher Weise müssen wir

anfangen zu verstehen, daß der Irrtum — der tatsächlich nichts ist — niemals wirklich sein wird, ganz gleich, wie oft er in unserem Denken multipliziert oder vergrößert wird. Wenn wir an die Tatsachen — an dem, was geistig wahr ist — festhalten, können wir unsere Aufgabe in Ruhe lösen.

Christus Jesus heilte diejenigen, die zu ihm kamen, von den Übeln der Sünde, der Krankheit und selbst des Todes. Er verlangte von seinen Jüngern, daß sie an Gott festhalten. Die Wahrheit oder das Verständnis, das er verheißt, würde die Menschen vom Bösen befreien.

Der Christus, die Wahrheit, ist heute mit uns und heilt diejenigen, die dadurch von physischen Sinnen darbletet. Von allen Seiten bemüht man sich ständig, die Menschheit mit der Macht des Bösen zu beeindrucken. Aber dadurch wird das Böse nicht wahr. Wir können falsche Begriffe und Suggestionen durch die Wahrheit des göttlichen Geistes ersetzen, bis die Macht des Guten und der Frieden der göttlichen Liebe in unserem Leben in Erscheinung treten. Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete, schreibt: „Wenn die Vernunft richtig gelehrt wird, dient sie dazu, die Irrtümer des körperlichen Sinnes zu beseitigen.“ In dem Verhältnis, wie jeder einzelne

seiner Freiheit von den Verwirrungen einer materiellen Welt findet, die tatsächlich die Anhäufung materiellen Denkens ist, läßt das Böse in der Welt nach. Die Macht des Guten, durch die die Menschheit erweckt wird, kann jene dunklen Schatten der unwirklichen, verwirrten Auffassung vom Sein vertreiben.

Jeder einzelne, der sich bewußt bemüht, sein Denken mit dem geistig Guten zu erfüllen, arbeitet wirklich für den Frieden, nicht nur in sich selbst, sondern in der Welt. Dies wird andauern, bis die Erde mit Gedanken des Friedens erfüllt ist und Gottes Reich tatsächlich auf Erden erschienen ist. Wir können alle schon jetzt anfangen, das Gute zu verherrlichen. „Und der Friede Gottes, welcher höher ist als alle Vernunft, bewahre eure Herzen und Sinne in Christus Jesus!“

1. Korinther 14:33 [n. der engl. Bibel]; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 494; Philipp 4:7.

Christen Science, spricht: kristen skien-sa.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesestätten der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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Die heilende Berührung der Liebe Gottes

In der Bibel verheißt uns Gott: „Dich will ich wieder gesund machen und deine Wunden heilen.“

Wollen Sie sich mehr der heilenden Fürsorge Gottes bewußt sein? Vielleicht sollten Sie Ihr Verständnis von Gott erweitern und vertiefen. Ein Buch, das Ihnen dabei helfen kann, ist Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift von Mary Baker Eddy. Es enthüllt die immer gegenwärtige Güte Gottes, Seine Macht und Seine Liebe.

Wissenschaft und Gesundheit spricht von Gottes Unwandelbarkeit und Seinem Gesetz, dem Heilen durch Gebet. Das Buch kann Ihnen zeigen, wie Heilung und Erneuerung in Ihr Leben kommen können, wenn Sie Ihre Auffassung von Gott und dem Menschen ändern. Es zeigt Ihnen, wie die biblischen Verheißungen sich erfüllen. Sie können das Buch erhalten, wenn Sie sich an die folgende Adresse wenden:

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Yellow swallowtail butterfly on milkweed blossom

OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

Mr. Ford's new freedom

Nothing that I can think of could have helped Gerald Ford through his manifold political problems more than Ronald Reagan's Schweiker move.

It provided instant relief to Mr. Ford from his "right-wing problem." From the moment his political campaign opened until "S-day" he had to worry about being outflanked on his right. He dared not offend or offend the right wing of his party. But Mr. Reagan kept pulling him so far to the right that he was always in danger of losing not only the left wing, but even the center.

All that is over now. There isn't a person he has been considering as his own vice-presidential running mate who could be regarded as being to the left of Senator Schweiker. If Mr. Reagan could go that far to the left looking for a running mate then Mr. Ford is free to take anyone he chooses "all the way from John Connally to Elliot Richardson." He no longer has to look for someone far enough on the right to pull some conservative delegates away from Mr. Reagan. He can do what he pleases, do whatever he thinks will best help his standing with all factions of his party, and with future voters.

Mr. Ford's new freedom counts in policies as well as convention delegates. There is almost nothing one can conceive of him doing which could shock the right wing of his own party or conservatives in general more than

Mr. Reagan's Schweiker move. In effect, Mr. Ford's conservative credentials have been countermanded by both Sen. Barry Goldwater and by John Connally — and made impeccably respectable by Mr. Reagan's own fall from conservative grace.

Perhaps even more importantly to the above is freedom from fear of a boycott of a Ford campaign by the Republican right (assuming Mr. Ford now gets the Republican nomination, which I do). Mr. Reagan has said repeatedly that he did not intend to be responsible for a repetition of the 1964 campaign when the party was split between the Rockefeller and Goldwater factions and the Goldwater campaign was substantially boycotted by center and left Republicans. Lyndon Johnson's spectacular triumph at the polls in 1964 was due heavily to the Republican split.

Well, if and when Mr. Ford is nominated, what basis would the conservatives have now for boycotting the official Republican ticket? Mr. Ford is certainly as respectable a conservative in his own posture as a Reagan plus Schweiker ticket would be. Besides, while Mr. Ford has had the advantage of incumbency over Mr. Reagan (and used it to the hilt) he has not employed against the Reagan faction the steamroller tactics used by the Goldwater zealots in 1964. They not only dominated the 1964 convention, they ran it as ruthlessly as the left-wing zealots ran the Democratic con-

vention in 1972. Those were two conventions of a kind. The losers in both cases had plenty of reason to feel aggrieved.

Until "S-day" it seemed highly possible that the Republican convention this month would be as damaging to the Republican Party as the 1964 convention had been. Reagan followers were asserting that they could never vote for Mr. Ford, and vice versa. Both kinds of Republican zealots were virtually saying they would prefer Jimmy Carter to their own Republican rivals. That prospect is now defused. If Mr. Reagan can consort with Mr. Schweiker, then ideology has been drained from the Republican Party's problems.

When Mr. Reagan announced his Schweiker move he said he was convinced that he had put together "a ticket behind which all Republicans could unite." If they could all unite behind a Reagan-Schweiker ticket, they could just as easily unite behind a Ford-X ticket.

Was Mr. Reagan's purpose to reopen the road to a Republican Party reconciliation? Perhaps Mr. Reagan was putting the welfare of his party above his own personal ambitions. The general assumption is that it was a gesture of desperation, a last-chance gamble which just might pay off. But let's at least leave open the possibility that Mr. Reagan was not only taking a long chance at his own nomination, but also thinking of the party welfare in

case he lost. The result is precisely what would have been had he had the higher purpose in mind.

Here is the way I think it works out. There has been no Schweiker move by Mr. Reagan. The convention would have been torn badly by the ideological issue. Reconciliation would have been all but hopeless. The Republican Party would have gone into the campaign in the same disarray which plagued the Democrats in 1972. The Democrats would have had to commit truly colossal blunders to lose the election.

Now the story is different. Whoever wins the Republican convention, Republican Party reconciliation is possible. The Republican Party perfectly well go into the campaign in a more united and more harmonious.

Above all, the Reagan move, whether intentional or accidental, narrows the odds against Republicans. Any good Hollywood writer could do the scenario. The Republican campaign ends in a splendid moment of reconciliation. Ronald Reagan comes to the podium, brags a tear of disappointment from his eye, steps forward gallantly to embrace Mr. Ford, forgives, and the band strikes up the "Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. Carter cannot now take his election for granted. The Republicans have at least a fighting chance.

Why Bobby's father doesn't want to be president

Melvin Maddocks

Between now and November every American father with a child from the age, say, of four to eight will be asked the question: "Daddy, why aren't you running for president?"

Well, what's a father to do? To create an atmosphere of security for his child. Is it his fault if, in the process, he's left the impression that he knows everything and, furthermore, can do everything at about ten on a scale of competence that would rate Superman at seven?

Still, when the "Why-aren't-you-in-the-White-House?" question comes up, Daddy must not, as usual, pretend he hears nothing and go rushing into the door into the Big Man's World, muttering into his briefcase. The question will be there when he returns.

Nor should he answer it carelessly. If he thinks he can get away with, "Daddy has more important things to do," he's just not thinking.

On the other hand, objecting humbly is too much to expect of a man temporarily spoiled by admiration. There are some enticements that, for one reason or another, stick in a man's throat, and "I'm just not presidential timber" is one of them.

An impulsive answer a father may be tempted to try goes like this: "I'd rather be home with you and Mommy than out there, listening to a lot of people cheering and telling me how wonderful I am." Most fathers have trouble giving a convincing reading to the second half of the sentence. Anyway, the first part of the sentence implies a dangerous campaign promise, second only to not raising taxes if elected.

The wise father will begin by analyzing his dilemma. The impression he is going to have to convey is that, sure, he could be president — he just isn't interested. He may be surprised how difficult an idea this is for a four-to-eight-year-old to understand — to say nothing of himself. And he certainly will be advised to send his wife and the giggly older children out of the room when he delivers the message: "I do not choose to run."

The bold, risk-averse father of 1978 may answer the question by the daring suggestion that he is overqualified to be president: "You see, Bobby, there are two kinds of people in the world. One kind is creative — they think up ideas that the other people borrow. They're like birds that fly and have this vision. The other kind of people are administrative. They sort of plod along like a dumb old horse with blinders in front of a plow. That's the president. Your Daddy, Bobby, is a bird."

Capitalizing on a child's dim but lurid memories of Watergate, a father may also indicate that he is morally overqualified: "Well, Daddie dear, I guess you've just got one of those Daddies who's too honest to go out there and smile and play all the games you have to play to be president."

But the best response of all may be to argue that being president isn't that much fun: "Poor Mr. President! He has all those nasty meetings and parties to attend. He can't even sit and go boom without somebody taking a picture of him. Your Daddy's a very private person. Your Mommy's a very private person, too. We just wouldn't be happy in the White House."

If happiness for Daddy and Mommy doesn't count, then there's nothing for it but to play the trump: "Would you really want to live in the White House, dear? Not much fun for you either, I wouldn't think. Only kids like Henry Kissinger's little girl to play with. Probably the Times of London crossword puzzle is their idea of high old sport. Then there'd be the FBI man screaming at you every time you put your foot on the furniture. Would you really want that?"

If none of these answers work — and why should they? — there is one unfailing answer: time. Wait five or ten years, and the question won't even cross the ex-little one's mind.

Readers write

On Rhodesia, and New Zealand's kiwis

What authority has Mr. Harsch for saying in the Monitor dated 7th June "Their universal answer is 'No'?"

Under the rule seems valid to the whites who stand to benefit by it. It is not acceptable to the non-whites, no matter how much worse off they stand to be. Is Mr. Harsch speaking for Africa's black millions, also? Asians, or merely for the ambitious "urban elite?"

He also says that official policies of Great Britain, of the United States, and of the United Nations are against the Rhodesian government. Is that not rather an arrogant attitude toward the white Rhodesians who have made Africa their home for generations, and fought in two world wars with Britain and Americans? They proved to be gallant allies and now are standing up to terrorism, aimed at both blacks and whites, with as much gallantry as they fought in the wars. If, for the sake of expediency, their old allies will not give them aid surely they can refrain from aiding and encouraging the terrorists.

What really astonishes me is the admission

on behalf of Britain and America that "their trading interests with black Africa are too important to ignore."

motives for their policies. But apparently Mr. Harsch considers it expedient for all races in Rhodesia to go through the agonies of Angola and Mozambique because, lending support to the whites would "damage their relations with all black Africa to the north." If the Rhodesian government was oppressive to any way that attitude might be forgivable. Actually, they are bending over backwards to give the blacks a fair deal and their motive for holding on to power at the present time is far nobler than the one put forward by Mr. Harsch for handing over to disarmed black leaders.

To Mr. Harsch Africa's millions appear to be puppets to be manipulated for the benefit of the great powers whereas to those whose roots are in Africa they are human beings to be protected if possible from the atrocities perpetrated by terrorists. The black leaders who are most insistent about majority rule in Rhodesia are the most oppressive rulers to their

own countries, and they are strongly represented in the United Nations. Consequently the official policies of that body no longer carry much weight.

Majority rule

After 11 years of argument, Lord Goronwy-Roberts now informs Rhodesia that what we always thought the British meant by "majority rule" is not what they now mean by "majority rule."

How refreshing to discover this. For years they gave us to understand that Rhodesia's fate under the mythical "majority rule" would be identical to the rest of Africa, i.e., black dictatorship and slaughter.

But now it appears that acceptance of the concept of a qualified franchise, white participation in the government and participation by a majority of the qualified population are all that Britain requires to start negotiations of the terms of her independence.

Something seems very familiar. If the British Government can swallow their pride for long enough they might find a remarkable sim-

ilarity between their new definition of "majority rule" and what the Rhodesian Government has been working toward in the past and is likely to achieve in the future.

Kiwis

Referring to your Monitor dated June 7, we would like to correct a statement made by "Lucia Mount" in her article entitled "Paradise Lost." We agree that possibly you could have been sent New Zealand kiwis from well have been sent New Zealand kiwis from Australia — just as I imagine one could send Australian kangaroos from a zoo in New Zealand. However, we feel that this just might be yet another case of forgetting that New Zealand is separated by 1,200 miles from Australia and that we're two entirely separate and distinct countries. Yes, we feel quite sure that your kiwis are true blue New Zealanders. Paraphrasing New Zealand Mary C. Hays.

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and none should be too long. All are subject to condensation.

COMMENTARY

New political reform, Japanese style

By Takashi Oka

Twenty-two years ago a prominent Japanese politician was about to be arrested in a shipbuilding scandal that had held center stage in newspaper headlines for months. At the last moment the Justice Minister, using his administrative powers, called off the prosecutors, and then himself resigned.

At the end of last month, when former Premier Kakuei Tanaka was about to be arrested, the prosecutors again notified their superior, the minister of justice. There was no interference from the minister, and today Mr. Tanaka sits in what Japanese call the "pigbox," eating the rice-and-barley meals that are standard prison fare, while awaiting formal charges. Mr. Tanaka is suspected of having received \$2 million in bribes from Lockheed, the American aircraft manufacturer, through its Japanese agent, Murakami.

Eisaku Sato, the politician saved by the justice minister's intervention in 1954, later

served as prime minister for eight years and even received the Nobel Peace Prize. The political career of Mr. Tanaka, once Mr. Sato's protégé, generally is conceded to have been shattered.

Was Mr. Sato lucky and Mr. Tanaka unlucky, or does the latter's arrest foreshadow a fundamental reform in the way politics is conducted in Japan? Proponents of both theories abound in Japan, but there is growing hope that the latter one will prove to be correct.

First, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party is headed by Prime Minister Tsukao Miki, a politician who spent several unimpressive postgraduate years in the United States and whose career has been deeply influenced by the American concept of grass-roots democracy and open government. Mr. Miki, who became Prime Minister two years ago after Mr. Tanaka was forced to resign by widespread, still

unproven stories of corruption, has pledged to get to the bottom of the Lockheed scandal even if he himself becomes a political victim in the process.

Second, the Liberal-Democratic Party faces a parliamentary election before the end of this year, an election in which it will have to show voters that it has purged itself of bribe-taking and influence-peddling. Perhaps it is too much to expect a complete reform of practices that go back to pre-modern times, but the sources of party funds and the uses to which they are put will be subject to far closer public scrutiny than heretofore.

Third, what is called "citizen power" — the force of an aroused public opinion as represented in the letter columns of leading newspapers, in the formation of citizens' groups to fight specific local issues from pollution and the siting of unwanted factories to the demand for better sanitation or more traffic safety or

less noise — has been increasing steadily in a country where "quality of life" is becoming a politically more potent slogan than unrestrained economic growth.

Mr. Miki has said that Mr. Tanaka's arrest is not the end of the matter. That more arrests are likely. The Liberal-Democrats, who have ruled Japan since 1949, will be buffeted by the spreading storm. Other factions besides that of Mr. Tanaka may be affected.

But the opposition, in Japan, is not yet polarized around the Communist Party, as it is in Italy. If right-wing conservatives try to call a halt to the investigations, Mr. Miki has the option either of throwing them out or of himself leading a reformist romp into a coalition with the non-communist opposition.

Mr. Oka, a Japanese-born member of the Monitor staff, has reported frequently from Japan.

Charles W. Yost

Why no one loves the multinationals

One of the most powerful and controversial actors in modern society is the ubiquitous colossus variously called the multinational corporation or the transnational enterprise. The latter term is more accurate, since the ownership of such enterprises is rarely "multinational" and not always corporate or even private.

Transnational enterprise is controversial because it is ambiguously regarded both by developed countries in which it originates and by developing countries which it has so successfully penetrated. It brings benefits to both, and yet seems to escape the control of both and hence to challenge the power of the nation-state, the paramount political sovereign of our time.

The benefits brought by transnational enterprise (TNE) are obvious. To the home country, often the United States, the TNE helps ensure essential imports which are extracted or produced abroad and helps support the balance of payments — but its exports, and by its repatriated profits from production overseas.

To the host countries, whether developed or developing, the TNE brings needed capital, technology, and managerial know-how. For "third-world" countries it makes a substantial contribution to the development process which they are so ardently pursuing. Even the Soviet

Union is eagerly courting the TNEs for their technology and their access to credit.

Despite these benefits the TNE continues to be regarded with profound suspicion, particularly in the less-developed countries (LDCs). Many of these have only recently escaped from foreign political domination. They fear that foreign domination of their economies may be restored by the overwhelming power of the TNE. They desperately want the investment and know-how which the TNE brings them, but they doubt both its commitment to their national interest and their own ability to control it.

It is a fact that many TNEs are not well adapted to serving the most essential needs of host LDCs. The TNEs grew up to serve the interests of developed societies and naturally carry over their established patterns and programs into LDCs.

TNEs are capital-intensive because labor is scarce or expensive in their home countries; but most LDCs need labor-intensive industries to absorb their huge masses of unemployed. The TNEs operate mostly in cities, while LDCs need to keep their populations in rural areas where far more food production is desperately needed. The TNEs advertise and sell the consumer goods which are popular in their home countries, but which in LDCs create new

wants most people there cannot satisfy without displacing essential needs.

Even elites in LDCs, who profit most immediately from TNE operations there, resent the alien power they represent, and as a result, impose on them an array of requirements and restrictions in regard to taxes, reinvestment of profits, employment and training of local nationals, decentralized decisionmaking, and so on.

An atmosphere of mistrust and confrontation has therefore grown up between LDCs and TNEs. Some TNEs have no doubt behaved badly, engaging in extravagant corruption and demonstrating very little social responsibility. The majority, however, have made a real effort to adjust to the local environment, to meet local requirements, and to contribute to the welfare and progress of the host countries.

What the executives of TNEs say they most need is predictability, clearly defined "rules of the game" which will remain in force instead of being capriciously modified or overturned whenever there is a change of policy or government in the host country.

This is a natural desire but it is unlikely to be satisfied. We live in an era of rapid change, for which revolutions in technology executed by the TNEs themselves are, indeed, in part responsible. The "rules of the game" have

changed radically in a single decade with respect to the effects of industrial production on the environment, the role of women and minorities, and the rights of 100 new sovereign states. There will be many more such revolutionary changes.

The TNEs, if they are to continue to operate worldwide, will simply have to get used to unpredictability and to what will often seem the unreasonable behavior of host governments. They will have to learn to act more as national corporations of their host countries than as foreign powers, to contribute more to the basic needs of the populations rather than mostly to the amenities of the elites.

The main responsibility for the development of LDCs rests, however, not on TNEs but, first, on the LDCs themselves and, second, on governments of the rich countries who have both an obligation and the means to make a much more substantial contribution than they now do to development assistance.

This responsibility cannot be unloaded onto private business. It will have to be borne mainly by governments and taxpayers in rich countries who must be brought to recognize not only a moral responsibility but a national interest in contributing to a more equitable and hence a more stable world.

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Law of the Sea: no U.S. rudder

By Robert R. Bowie

The importance of the Conference on the Law of the Sea, which reconvened on Aug. 2 for its fifth session since 1973, does not seem to be widely understood. Yet through it some 160 nations are negotiating to create a new regime for 70 percent of the earth's surface.

The need to do so arises out of changed conditions: many new coastal states, growing demand for resources and food, and new technologies for exploiting the ocean. A new system is essential to prevent conflict and violence in the years ahead over fishing, offshore oil and gas, deep-sea mining, and pollution as well as navigation and research. It is especially vital for the United States which has the largest stake in the ocean, with the most advanced technology and with critical security needs for use by its strategic submarine and Navy.

With so many participants and such complex issues, the conference has inevitably moved slowly, but it has made progress toward resolving many of the thorny issues. Those still remaining, especially deep-sea mining, will take persistence, hard work, and goodwill in order to complete a treaty within another year or more. Clearly the negotiations are now in the critical stage which will determine their success or failure.

Accordingly, one would expect that the U.S. would be entering this phase well organized

and prepared to provide constructive leadership. If so, one would be quite mistaken. William Clements Jr., Deputy Defense Secretary, calls the U.S. situation "a first-class mess."

According to him, U.S. policymaking "hasn't had the direction and management that it should have had." And, "The U.S. has not had a strong voice in the conference and deputy head of the delegation, who resigned in March over policy issues, concurs. Indeed the notes speak for themselves."

For well over a year, the U.S. has not had effective leadership for the negotiations. For many months the top post in the delegation was vacant and then was filled in December with a business executive who had no experience with the oceans, foreign affairs, international negotiations, or law. Aside from two speeches, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has given minimum attention to the subject.

Worse yet, in April the U.S. undercut the conference by legislation unilaterally extending its fishing jurisdiction to 200 miles effective in March, 1977, in violation of its treaty obligation. Yielding to pressures from fishing interests, the administration did not exert itself to head off the bill in Congress or to push other remedies for Japanese and Soviet overfishing which would be compatible with international law. Unilateral action by the U.S. in

vices similar claims by others harmful to its security and other interests, complicates the negotiations, and jeopardizes broader cooperation.

Finally, the administration has apparently not been able to coordinate its policies with the State Department. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will attend the current conference session, and will doubtless make a well-written speech. But that is no substitute for adequate policymaking.

The case of the oceans is not unique. They are merely one example of the manifold global problems which must be regulated or managed jointly. Cooperative means for this purpose are required for energy, food, resources, trade and money, nuclear proliferation, pollution, and North-South relations generally. These are the substance of "world-order politics" to which Jimmy Carter would assign much higher priority.

For these issues, one-man diplomacy is irrelevant, and indeed a serious obstacle to constructive action. It leads to substituting rhetoric for policymaking. Over the last year, the Secretary of State has made speeches on many of these issues of interdependence. However, they may read, they have seldom been reflected in active policy. That would require an entirely different system of policymaking.

Effective solutions of such problems can only be worked out by reconciling or compromising conflicting interests and approaches both in domestic politics and internationally.

That can only be achieved by patient and persistent effort at many levels as well as leadership and direction from the top. When Secretary George Marshall made his famous speech at Harvard in 1947, for example, it set in motion a major organized effort in the executive branch and Congress to convert the idea into practical policy and action.

Very little of that kind of coordinated work has been done in any of these fields. The truth is, the United States does not now have practical policies to back up much of the rhetoric. And it cannot have them without radical changes in the methods of making policy.

Dr. Bowie is a member of the Harvard Center for International Affairs and of the Harvard faculty.

Correction

Recently, in this space, we incorrectly stated the price for a copy of Strategic Survey, 1978, from the International Institute for Strategic Studies, 18 Adam St., London WC2N 3AL, England, to be \$1.35. It should have read \$1.35. The U.S. price is \$4, including postage.